Sunday Edition

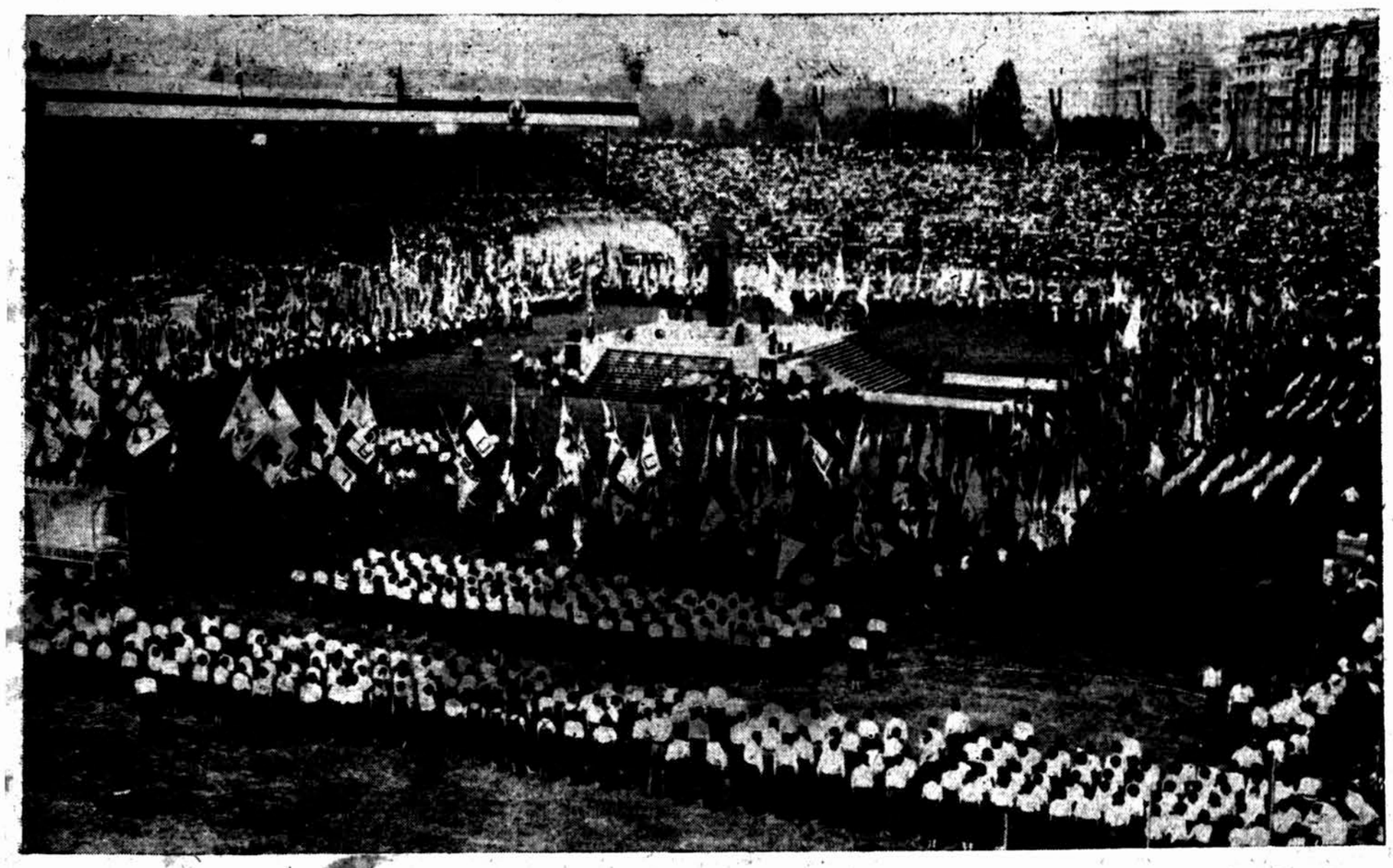
The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXV NO. 34 BOMBAY: AUGUST 22, 1937. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

HOMEWARD BOUND —Kalakant.



Sixteenth anniversary of Christian Youth Conference was celebrated in Paris last month. Photo shows youths from various part of the world carrying their own standards.

Sabiha Gokcen, the first Turkish woman aviator who had a successful trip round Turkey all alone and received a golden medal from the Prime Minister, Ismet Inoni. It is stated that soon there will be a group of 30 women aviators in Turkey.

Some members of the Europe Tour party organised by Messrs. Jeena and Co. which returned a few days ago. The photo was taken at Potsdam, Berlin.

LEFT:—The oldest married couple in the world, Sir Temulji and Lady Nariman, will celebrate this summer their 85th wedding anniversary. They were wedded in the days when child marriages among the Parsis were not unusual. Sir Temulji, now the oldest medical practitioner in India with 60 years of service behind him, was but five years old on his marriage day, and his bride was only a few days his junior.

(Courtesy: "P. I. Herald.")

RIGHT:— Street Hawkers.

(Photo by Z. D. Barni).

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on 21 April, 2017

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

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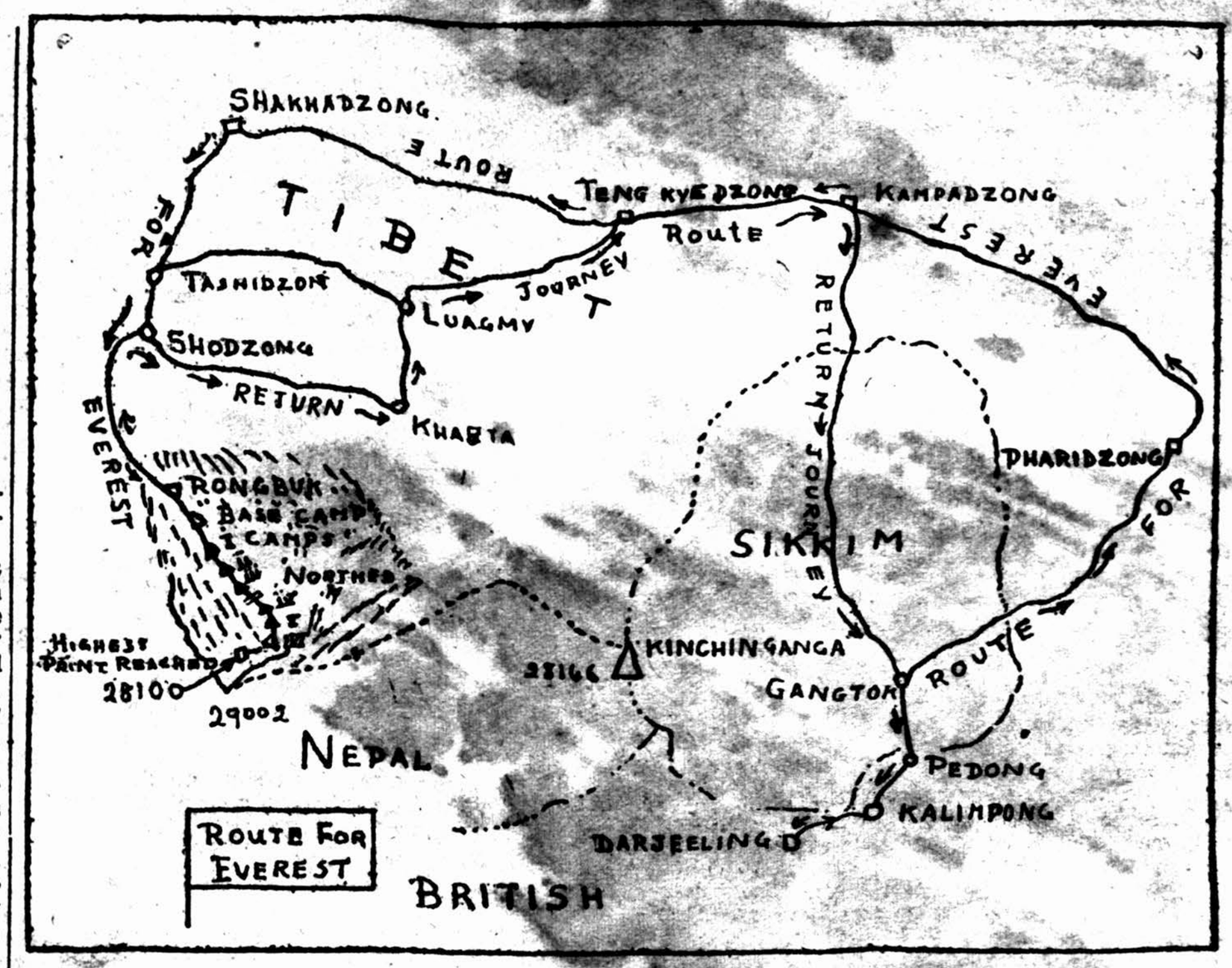
CONQUEST OF MOUNT EVEREST

STORY OF REPEATED ATTEMPTS AT REACHING WORLD'S HIGHEST PEAK



(By G. D. Joshi, Organising Secretary, Indian Himalayan Expedition Club).

To most of those who do not understand the utility of such tremendous undertakings like the climbing of Nanga-Parvat or Everest these risky, costly and hazardous attempts may seem futile but, they should remember that besides the scientific and sporting value of supreme nature they also have moral and ethical value. In such attempts the human beings feel their way in their natural surrounding, measure their capacities against physical obstacles, seeing how far they could go and thus put to test the extreme limits of their capacities and endurance.

In the words of Sir Francis Younghusband, "Man's supreme adventure in the material world was seen to be symbolical of supreme adventure in the realm of the spirit and this record of the Everest climbers' undaunted efforts has come to be an inspiration not only to mountaineers and geographers, but also to that far more numerous host of humble yet ambitious strivers after the topmost pinnacle of achievement in the varied branches of human activity. It has even given new heart to many a lonely invalid struggling through all adversity to keep his soul steadfastly set on the highest. Its appeal is universal."

In the following article, I relate the history of the attempts made from time to time to scale the summit of Everest and their consequences and ultimately suggest how success can be achieved in reaching its top. In view of the next attempt in 1938 by the British, I am hopeful, climbers will find it most interesting.

Mount Everest was discovered by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India in 1852. Certainly, it existed before and in India it was called "Gaurishanker" and in Tibet it is known as "Chamulung." In both the countries, it has religious significance and is generally considered to be the eternal abode of God Shiva and Goddess Parvati. While it was discovered, the sport of mountaineering had not achieved popularity and even the Swiss peaks like Mt. Blank, Matterhorn and Stresshorn were hardly visited by climbers. During the period of the second half of the nineteenth century, when all the European peaks were successfully conquered, the attention of the climbers was turned towards the Himalayas. Brigadier General Bruce and Sir Francis Younghusband formulated plans to explore and if possible to climb Everest in 1893. But due to political reasons neither Nepal nor Tibet acceded to the wish of the Britishers and treaty obligations also forbade pressure.

Everest stands on the frontier of Nepal and Tibet and is not at all accessible from the southern slope of Nepal side, where severe mountaineering difficulties make the track unnegotiable. The only possible way to tackle the mountain is from the northern portion, via Rongbuk monastery.

EARLY ATTEMPTS

In 1906, attempts were made to secure permission through the help of Viscount Morley, the then Secretary of State for India, from the Tibetian authorities, but no success was achieved. After the Great War, the Royal Geographical Society deputed Lt. Col. Howard-Bury in 1920 to negotiate personally with the Viceroy, Lord Chemsford and with Sir Charles Bell, the Political Agent in Sikkim. It was to the credit of Sir Charles Bell that the Dalai Lama, the then political and religious potentate of Tibet consented and allowed the British party to climb Everest in 1921.

On May 19, 1921, Col. Howard-Bury left Darjeeling with his party and completed the task of surveying the entire route and the vicinity of Everest. They were fortunate enough this year to get the best weather and belated Monsoon, which did not develop till July 7. While Morshead and Wheeler mapped out the environment of the base of the great mountain from east, west and north, Mellory, Wheeler and Bullock discovered North-Col, known as Changla in Tibetan language. The party's achievement was to prepare the path even and make arrangements for future expeditions. They did it all through the eastern route of Lak-Pa-La Pass, which is to the north way via Rongbuk monastery, 16 miles away from the base.

In 1922, a second party, under the leadership of General Bruce accompanied by the seasoned mountaineers in the persons of Mellory, Morshed, Strutt, Longstaff, Wakefield, Norton and Somervell and Finch and Crawford started with the backing and support of Geoffrey Bruce as transport officer and left Darjeeling on March 26. The Monsoon this year started earlier in the first week of June but by that time five stages had been established and an altitude of 27,300 ft. above sea level was reached with the help of oxygen by Finch and Geoffrey Bruce, while Mellory, Norton and Summervell acclimatising themselves went up to 26,986 ft. without oxygen. The operations were terminated on June 7, on account of the death of seven stout porters, caused by an avalanche due to the softening of snow slope of North Col.

THE THIRD EXPEDITION.

Again, in 1924, after two years, the third expedition left Darjeeling on March 25, under the leadership of General Bruce. Indeed there was a strong nucleus of climbers, possessing previous experience, in this party. Besides Mallory, Norton, Somervell and Geofirey Bruce, there were four new climbers with them in the persons of Beetham, Hazard, Odell and Irving, supported by Shebeare as their transport officer. Due to the attack of fever on the leader, his place was occupied by Norton. Beetham also reported sickness. But, with promptitude they established camp III (21,000) after the sixth day of their arrival at the base. The weather did not favour them and twice they retired to the base before any actual higher climbing was undertaken.

MYRTYRS!

On June 1, Mallory and Bruce started to establish camp V (25,000) up the north ridge above North-Col. They did so but the porters refused to go any further next day. On June 2, Norton and Sommervell with fresh porters went up further and camp VI (26,800) was established. Now, opinions were divided. Mallory wanted to go straight up to the great north area, while Norton and Summervell desired to cross the traverse of the North face. They followed this route on June 4 and at the risk of their lives reached 28,100 ft. and returned in exhausted and hopeless condition at North Col that night. Meanwhile, Mallory and Irvine attempted once more. They occupied camp V and VI, on June 6 and 7 respectively, but never returned. Odell twice reached at 27000ft. in quest of them but no traces were available Odell closed the tent at camp VI and signalled the news of the tragedy. Thus ended the attempt of 1924.

The fourth expedition, perhaps the biggest and the most important among all, under the leadership of Hugh Ruttledge, a mem-

(Continued on page 47)

A Thought For The Day

GIVE every man thine ear, but few thy voice; take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.

—SHAKESPEARE.

OCCULTISM THROUGH THE AGES

Religion Of The Psyche Is Coming Back To Its Own On Wings Of Practical Scientific Investigation

(The following is a summary of a lecture delivered by Mr. Bernard Bromage at the London University, where he recently gave a series of lectures on "The Literature of the Occult," which evoked wide interest, it being the first of its kind to be delivered at an English University. We are indebted to the well-known occult journal "Prediction" for the extracts published below).

Does there exist a single being of any intellectual curiosity whose interest has not been aroused, at some time or another, by something connected with the supernormal? Even the veriest materialist will admit, in some unguarded moment, to a strong interest in those things which are, apparently, beyond normal ken.

Who will not confess, if properly tackled, to some alarmingly correct prognostications by a clairvoyant, or to some extraordinary strokes of luck or disaster which it is impossible to explain away by mere coincidence?

This reaction is as old as the hills, and it follows that men in all ages have evolved not only a system of taboos to pattern forth their terror of the unknown, but also a fairly systematic literary record of their hopes, fears and theories with regard to the nature of the unseen world.

A fact which has always struck me as odd in the extreme is the attitude shown by so many orthodox religious beliefs to supernormal phenomena. Although their own (alleged) belief is based upon what are called "miraculous" phenomena, yet they resolutely refuse to accept any hints of the miraculous in so far as these may be divorced from the authenticated records of the origins of their own particular creed.

Absurd Attitude

This attitude is very like that of the eighteenth century 'rationalist' critics of the Scriptures who held that miracles occurred by a kind of special divine concession in order to convince the faint of heart that there was 'something in' the possession of a Faith. Or like these academic pundits of literature who seem to hold that creative writing stopped dead about the time of the passing of Queen Victoria.

> **The chief intellectual development of the twentieth century will lie in the exploration of the possibilities of the human mind.**
>
> **—H. G. Wells.**

These people do not realise the illogicality of their position. If they really entered into the heart of any of the great religious scriptures of the world they would realise that the occult or 'miraculous' theme is a constant note in the spiritual message of all the great regenerators. "It is only the spiritual that matters", said the great German philosopher Hegel; and he is merely re-echoing the drift of a message which has floated down all the religious systems of history.

By their insistence on the transcendent powers of spiritual development, Christ, Buddha and Sankara have shown us that it is within the power of all of us to so elevate our sensitivity and our will so that we can ourselves become capable, not only of entering into the ecstatic nature of the spiritual life, but also of performing 'miracles' both in our own being and in the surroundings in which we are placed. "If ye have faith, ye shall move mountains. All things are possible to him who does not wish them for himself alone."

All this is in direct keeping with the latest findings of science and psychotheraphy. It is more than accidental that the religion of the psyche is coming back into its own on the wings of practical scientific investigation. The modern attitude among physicists, mathematicians and all those theorists who used to be called "materialistic" scientists, is that of complete humility and expectancy before the possibilities of an ever more astounding psychic world around us.

"The chief intellectual development of the twentieth century", says Mr. H. G. Wells, "will lie in the exploration of the possibilities of the human mind." By this is implied not only a mere mapping out of unsuspected areas but an efflorescence of our potentialities telepathically and clairvoyantly in the direction of realms hitherto undreamt of except by the mystic and the seer.

Egypt

The records of the early Egyptian religion make fascinating reading if only because they link up with so many modern scientific observations on the nature of the life of the spirit. Heaven is regarded, not as a place of unnecessary and illogical joy, but as an extension of the possibilities of this earth. The dead, emancipated from the shackles of material life, are yet permitted to revisit their old haunts. "Thou journeyest about the earth, thou seest all that are therein, thou observest all the affairs of thy house."

Buddhism

When we come to a consideration of the great moral tenets of Buddhism we see operating the same insistance on psychic attainment. If one rightly follows the Noble Eightfold Path of Self-Abnegation and self-improvement, in order to rid oneself of the manifold illusions of the world, one attains at last to a condition of moral perfection in which the intellect shines out strong and clear, and 'siddhis' or occult knowledge is attained. It is interesting to note here that intellectual clarity and detachment 'involve and imply' psychic strength. This is the same doctrine which was preached by the great American author Edgar Allen Poe, who pointed out that in order to see clearly even into material things we must cleanse the mind from transitory emotion and fashion it on the eternal. In other words magical powers can be attained by the pure of heart.

Christ The "Yogi"

In the personality of Christ there is much to convince us that He was an adept on the path of psycho-spiritual development. In fact, Major Yeats-Brown, in his interesting record of his own pilgrim's progress, "Bengal Lancer", hazards the opinion that Christ had studied Yoga in the Far East before commencing His mission, in order to perfect Himself in magical knowledge. This is an unconventional viewpoint, but, if we accept it, it will be much easier for the rationally inclined among us to understand certain manifestations of His power which have hitherto been the province of Faith alone.

It would seem that Christ's phenomena psychologically belong much more to the group represented by the Yogi than to that of the mediums of the West. It is laid down in the Yogi rule that the Yogi shall not use his abnormal power for personal gain; he shall not acquire wealth thereby, either directly or indirectly, neither shall he satisfy any of his physical needs by those means.

Rare Phenomena Of Transportation

The first temptation of Christ was turning stones into bread; in other words to use His supernormal powers for the satisfaction of His personal needs; while the second temptation, namely, to fling Himself down from the Temple, was the temptation to produce wonders for the mere sake of wonders, and this would have been akin to spiritual pride.

We find a good example of the rare phenomena of transportation in the Acts of the Apostles (VIII.30), where we are told that after Philip had baptised the eunuch "The Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip that the Eunuch saw him no more, and he went on his way rejoicing. But Philip was found at Azotus; and, passing through, he preached in all the cities till he came to Caesarea."

The incident of the woman with the issue of blood who touched Christ's garment is illuminating. Christ did not say' "I know by instinct that some one has touched Me." He said "The virtue has gone out of Me", indicating that the healing in the woman was caused by her drawing from Him some of His personal magnetism.

The Talmud

That magnificent collection of legends and proverbs, known as the Talmud, contains a very strong element of the supernormal. In the account of Jacob's dream we see a strong insistence on that belief in portents and omens which has formed such a background for much religious feeling; and the account of the Tower of Babel and its fall is impreganted with a sense of the overtones of Man's spiritual experience. Even more than the Christian Scriptures, it relies on an element of occult fancy to support its moral message. "Man is born with his hands clenched; he dies with his hands wide open. Entering life he desires to grasp everything; leaving the world, all that he possessed has slipped away". On this apophthegm is erected a story of the spirit of Alexander entering Heaven, and being found wanting, like Kipling's Tomlinson, on the score of insufficient spiritual and psychic experience. The Talmud also contains much interesting matter on the power of the Curse, and magical power is ascribed to the synagogue blessing.

The Koran

In the Arabic Koran, there are frequent references to apparitions of many kinds, not always of divine origin. In Chapter 72 (of the Djinns) we hear of these beings healed by the rebellious Eblis attending a conference in Heaven and deciding that they cannot frustrate the ways of God ("Verily none can protect me against God. He knows the secrets of futurity.")

It will readily be seen that all the great literature on which the known races of man received their earliest spiritual sustenance are impregnated with the idea of magic and psychic power. It is little wonder that the subject has remained a constant theme in books dealing with folk-lore, superstitions, anthropology, not to mention novels, poems and plays down to our own day.

Sir James Frazer in that monumental study, "The Golden Bough" has given us numerous instances

(Continued on page 40)

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Hot Water Springs At Vajreshwari

Dr. Kothawala's Commendable Enterprise

(From A Special Correspondent.)

A Sunday picnic at Dr. Kothavala's Sanatorium at Vajreshwari proves a revelation. Nationalist India should be justly proud of this pioneer enterprise carried out in the face of overwhelming difficulties single-handedly by an Indian. The medicinal value of hot mineral springs is neither sufficiently known nor appreciated in India. In the West we often find such springs become the centre of pilgrimage due to the miraculous cures supposed to have been performed by the intervention of some saint whose shrine is nearby—the rationalist explanation of these miracles is, perhaps, the wonderful cures that often take place due to the medical qualities of these waters. A similar miraculous cure occured at Dr. Kothavala's Sanatorium a short while ago, when an almost bed-ridden lady was cured of stiffness in the joints when all other expert medical treatment had failed. Unfortunately here at Vajreshwar, too. a religious garb has been placed on the old springs at the village nearby, where a Hindu temple is built; unfortunately, because wherever the religious idea of cures prevail, people depend more on faith for the cures than on sensible hygiene and on proper medical treatment that ensures for the patient the full benefit of the medicinal values of such springs. The writer remembers a visit he paid to the temple springs in 1930 when he was shocked to see people with skin disease, and at least one person who seemed to have a touch of leprosy, at the same spring with others to, in a very unhygienic way, were dipping their hands in the spring and splashing the water all over their bodies. It is, therefore, very encouraging to note that at Dr. Kothavala's Sanatorium there are three separate baths made in concrete; one for those who wish to cure skin diseases, one for rheumatics and other sufferers from similar diseases, and the third for ordinary healthy persons on whom these mineral baths act as a fine tonic. The baths are kept scrupulously clean, thus avoiding the chances of infection that is possible and likely at the open springs.

WESTERN SPAS AND VAJRESHWARI

The Western Spas, where these hot water springs are situated have become expensive fashionable resorts where only the very rich can go for treatment, and where the poor stand absolutely no chance at all. It is gratifying to note that although the spirit of the Spas prevail here, inasmuch as week-end picnickers are provided with accommodation and comforts at a very moderate cost, and they can take advantage of the baths too, even those of moderate means are not unduly taxed by heavy charges; in fact it is surprising to note the very low charges, almost ridiculously low, considering the amount of money that has been sunk in the purchase of land the building of the Sanatorium and the baths, and the building of a mile long road to connect with the Bhiwandi-Bassein main road. Although this deserving enterprise is being worked at a loss at present, one hopes that it will pay its own way when more people take advantage of it in the future; probably few know how very accessible it is, as it is within a short distance of the Bassein Road Railway Station and it costs only 10 annas per head to go by bus, and about Rs. 7 for a return trip by taxi from Bassein station for 4 persons, and the Railway fare from Bombay is about 9 annas by third and Rs.1-14 by 2nd Class to Bassein.

A PIONEER

Dr. Kothavala truly has the indomitable spirit of the pioneer. He has changed a serpent-infested jungle into a Sanatorium and incidently provided work for the poor of the district enabling them to earn a respectable livelihood whereas they formerly existed on starvation pittances gained from working on neighbouring lands. He has given up a comfortable practice in Bombay, and lives there almost throughout the year, not only attending to the patients in the Sanatorium, but also dispensing free medicines amongst the poor. He has worked in the face of strong opposition from vested interests round about as he has paid a living wage to the labourers who formerly worked for much less on the lands of landlords He has built on a spot where there was an unused spring, and given its benefits to suffering humanity. There are about 30 other springs in the neighbourhood, but this is the first enterprise to develop any one of them apart from the unhygienic open springs near the village. I am sure this enterprise has a great future.

The Problem Of Harijans

Harijan Sevak Sangh Fourth Annual Report

The four years that have elapsed since the starting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh have witnessed an all round and rapid development of its activities. The Sangh owes its origin to a Conference held in Bombay, immediately after the Poona Pact, under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Conference was attended by a number of prominent Hindus from all over India when it was resolved that an organisation be started to fight the demon of untouchability in its various aspects. To-day the Sangh has in all 27 Provincial Boards and 388 District and Taluka Boards spread throughout India, doing beneficent work.

An idea of the amount of work done by the Sangh can be obtained by reading this report. The problem is sought to be tackled from all sides. Thus facilities were provided for higher education of the Harijans in the form of Gandhi educational scholarships of a net annual value of Rs. 15,560. A much larger sum of Rs. 30,0[illegible] was spent on Secondary education and, where necessary, hostel accommodation was arranged, of which some 1,400 students took advantage. The total amount thus spent by the Central Board for education, including the vocational and industrial classes was nearly Rs. 2 1|2 lakhs.

The Harijans have been suffering acutely from lack of medical aid and adequate water supply. A few new dispensaries were opened and the scope of the old ones was extended. More than 250 wells were sunk during the year besides the 44 public wells thrown open to Harijans and 28 old wells repaired.

The evil is centuries old. If speedy result is to be obtained favourable public opinion has to be created, and their active cooperation urged. With this object in view, prominent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Sjt. G. D. Birla, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru and Pandit H. N. Kunzru took opportunities to address a number of meetings impressing upon the Caste Hindus the necessity of eradicating the disabilities from which the Harijans suffer. For the same purpose a number of Conferences were held in different parts of India. Leaflets and pamphlets were also distributed among the more literate ones.

The problem is in its nature an extensive one. If the Harijans are to be kept within the Hindu fold they must be treated on equal terms with other Hindus. This means that an intensive campaign must be launched and effective action taken ere long. The paucity of funds does not permit the Harijan Sevak Sangh to widen its activities to the desired extent.

The Report is a record of good work done with great enthusiasm in various parts of the country by selfless workers and if the same enthusiasm is kept up—and we have no doubt that it will be—it will not be long before the conditions of the Harijans will be materially improved.

M. S. W.

THE YOUNGER GENERATION AND The Nation's Mind

BY KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

(India must and will, sooner or later, evolve a common national language. In the meantime are we to wait merely? Have not the magazines and newspapers the special task of formulating, defining, common national postulates of action? Syt. Kanaiyalal Vakil outlines some of them).

It is difficult to know the nation's mind. It is easy, perhaps, to know the provincial mind And, it is easier to know the communal mind. There is no hardship at all in knowing the mind of eminent individuals. As we proceed from the individual to the community, province, and finally to the nation the differences of language, of religions, social and cultural conditions and outlook increase.

The periodicals, daily newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines published in English, suggest the possibilities of lessening the language difficulty and in some measures, other differences as well. And, if we had a pre-determined outlook on national affairs we would, perhaps, have employed the periodicals as active means for the more positive aim of reaching some of the commonest postulates of modern national life and thought. As it is, the younger generation looks impatiently and mostly in vain for the mental guidance they seek, however imperfectly or may be unconsciously, from them.

The younger generation is not prominently on the surface. It is almost invariably inarticulate. But it requires no heroic attempt to see that it is irredeemably bored, confused and growing desparate. It is weary of religious squabbles, communal strifes, the economic burdens of social customs and conventions—the night-mare heritage of debt and despair of joint families and fields—the spectacular political debates which go no further to these roots than the surface, the "Cultural ambassadors" and the roving fraternity of crude and glorified "swamis" who bring in old junk by the backdoor which we heroically attempt to throw out by the front door. It feels itself humiliated beyond measure to be thus pictured as the laughing stock of the modern nations of the world.

No attempt, however, imperfect, is made to arrive decisively and once for all at the irreducible minimum of national postulates for common action. No "leader" as we are accustomed to call a prominent person, usually a politician, would undertake the task. The "leaders" as we know them, are not a class brought together by common ideas except for the thinnest of the political objectives. They are a crowd of glorified individuals. They own allegiance or responsibility to no specific predetermined set of radical or even "progressive" postulates for national reconstruction—social, economic, cultural and in many ways, political. And, the periodicals magazines and newspapers certainly do not go beyond recording their passing individual thoughts or "messages" and the arguments which political or commercial expediency dictate to them. The unchartered ocean of opinion is passively reflected by them. It remains unchartered and sometimes even more confused and chaotic.

No Indefinite Waiting

I have no interest in underestimating the difficulties or achievements of any section of publicists. But the moment has surely been overdue for the recognition of the particularly distinct national functions of the periodicals in English. It is to these periodicals that some of the most alertly tabulated and wide-awake of the young minds of the nation, those whose competent aspirations would promote them for far-sighted leadership, are looking up to. They want to help the nation to arrive as early as possible at common postulates of nation-wide action. And, they see in these periodicals the best medium for nation-wide intellectual contacts. They do not propose to wait indefinitely for a common language to evolve itself. They want to secure the best and the utmost out of the existing means. These periodicals must help them to programmes of radical action equally alligned to social economic and cultural as well as political reconstruction. They feel with something akin to disgust the mental make-up of those whose political radicalism is wedded to social or cultural orthodoxy and reaction. Or the philosophic obstructions of professors, scholars, pseudo-intellectual "sadhus" whose lofty ideas or "ideals" about society usually ancient and prehistoric imply no political meaning and no incentive to collective action in the present, no contact with concrete realities of everyday life of the nation which stir their unexpressed but nevertheless deep resentment. They look to the publicists and periodicals to set themselves right first with the nation and ultimately with the modern intellectuals of the alert nations the world over.

That is why they are growing increasingly intolerant of these features in public life and activities that foster the petty individual, communal and provincial spirit and outlook, and thus exercise the strangle-hold on their national aspirations. They would like to see these features swept off clean from the writings and utterances of those who would know, understand and lead the young and aspiring impulses of the nation's mind.

If the nation fails to harness the pragmatic, non-conformist dynamic energies of its youth now it fails to secure its future.

Is the nation's mind a lumber-room, the distracting place of anarchy of undefined, nationally unpurposed ideas and abstractions? Or is it now to be swept clean of the ancient junk and be elevated as a mighty mansion of those free and strong and happy?

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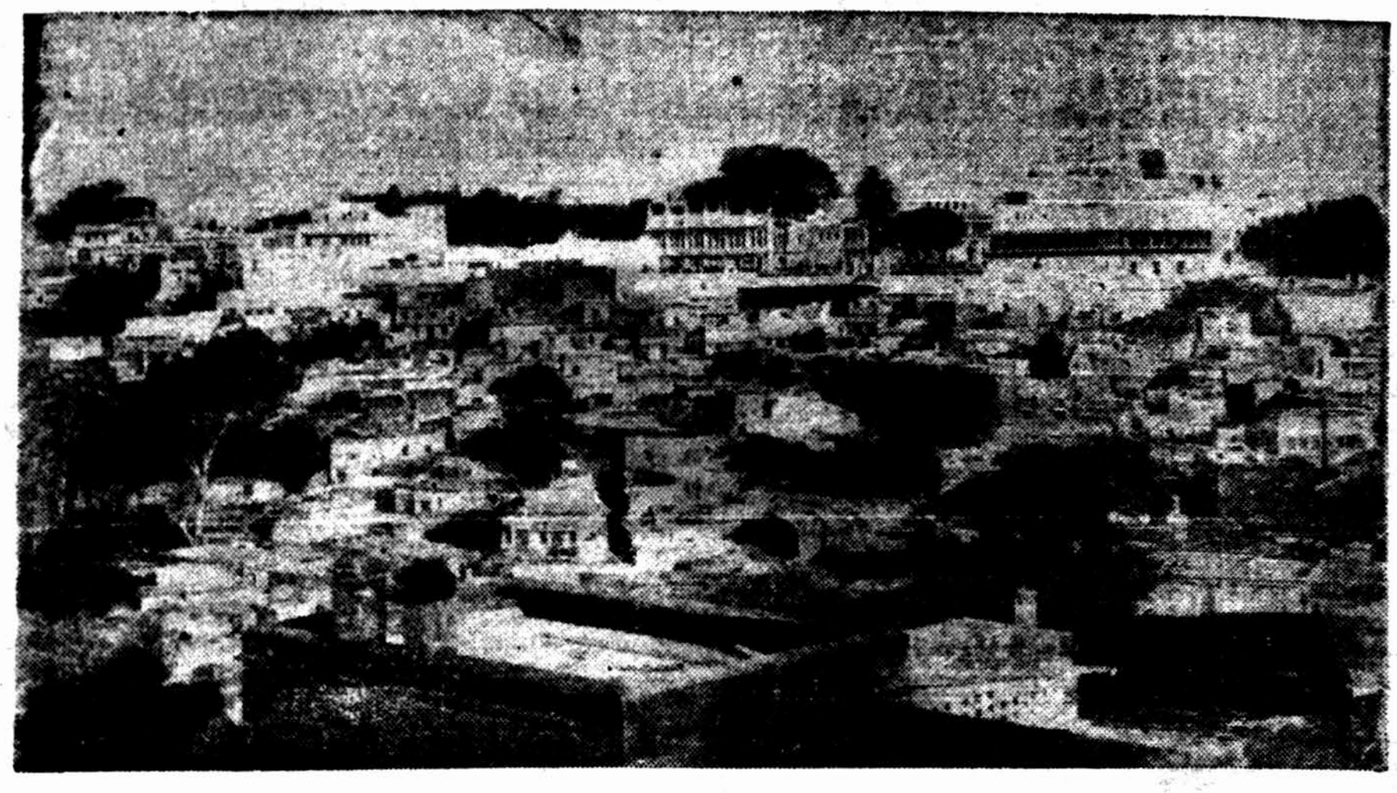
ROMANTIC HISTORY OF SIRMOOR

Picturesque Hill State Of The Punjab

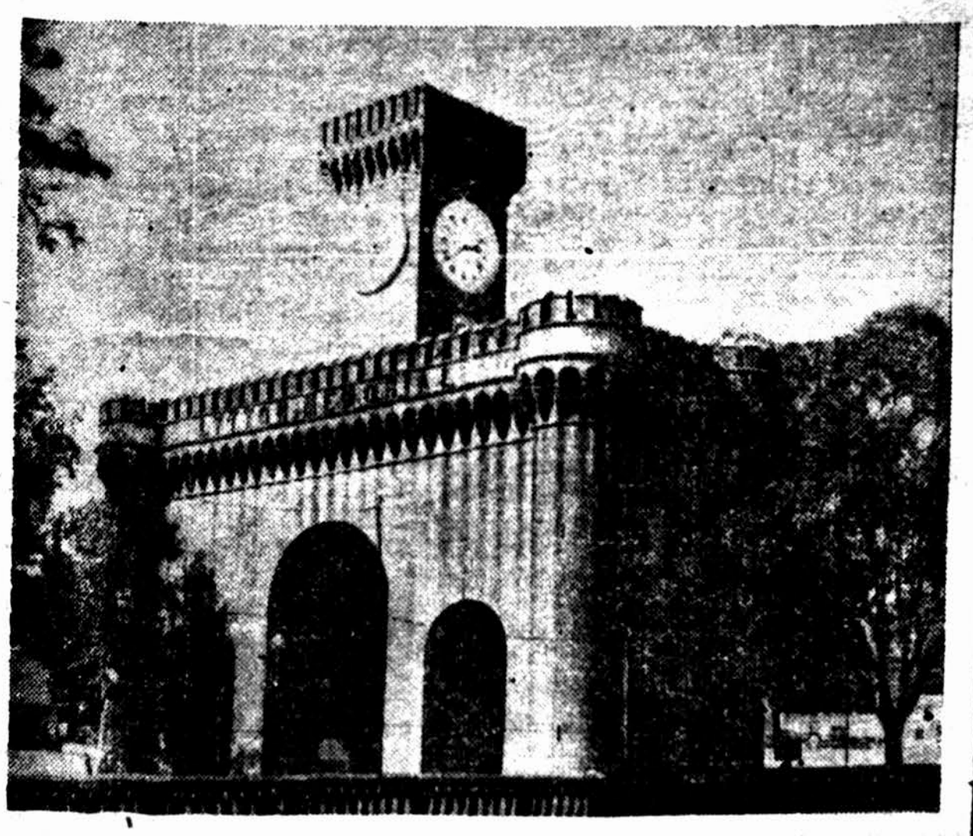


A Bird's-Eye View of Nahan.

(From A Special Correspondent).

On the spur of a proud hill, facing with Victorian effrontery, the sublime scenery of the Himalayan range, situated at an altitude of about 4,000 feet above sea level, lies Nahan, the capital of Sirmoor State in the Punjab. A visitor to this comparatively little known place can scarcely fail to be impressed with the velvet verdure of its meadows, its ever shifting panoramic scenes, the cool wind, laden with moist and brine, blowing all the day long bending the majesty of pines, the pale blue of the sky blending with the deep saphire of the encircling hills, the burning blush of the rising sun and the serene majesty of the setting sun.

Though the origin and antiquity of Sirmoor is lost in the mist of Time. evidence of historical value shows that the ancestors of the ruling house of Sirmoor originally occupied the country towards the end of the eleventh Century. The Rajas of Sirmoor trace their descent to Subhans Prakash, Prince of Jaisalmer, who became the first Raja with his capital at Rajbar about this time. The eighth Raja and his succesor extended their territory almost to the Sutlej with their Capital at Kalsi in Dehra Dun. Eventually in 1621, Karam Prakash founded Nahan the present capital.



Lytton Memorial—the Gateway of Nahan.

Recreation Park, Nahan.

Battle Of Bhagini

The Rulers of Sirmoor once ruled over a vast territory, which, as would be seen from the account of Todd's "Rajasthan," extended over the whole hill area of the Punjab.

To any one who visits the ruins of Paonta in Sirmoor, the site on which, during the reign of an ancester of the present Ruler, the famous battle of Bhagini was fought between the Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs, and Raja Bhim Chand of Kahloor, the reality of Shakespearean conception of reading lessons in the running brooks and sermons in stones, will come as a living experience.

The Raja of Kahloor, so goes the story, once cast his covetous eyes on the white elephant in possession of the Sikh Guru whilst the latter lived in Anandpur in the territory of the Raja. Unwilling to part with the elephant made over to the Guru as a gift by the Raja of Bengal, the Sikh Guru sought refuge for a while in Sirmoor and subsequently challenged his adversary to a battle at Bhagini in Sirmoor where the Raja was killed and his troops beat a hasty retreat.

The Maharaja Rajendra Prakash has just entered upon the fifth year of his Rule.

The State has an area of 1,200 square miles and income of Rs. 15 lakhs.

"CASE"

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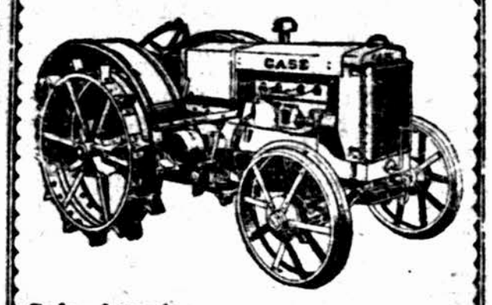

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Claims Of Ancient India To Scientific Knowledge

NUMEROUS REFERENCES IN HINDU EPICS & OTHER CLASSICAL WORKS TO AERIAL JOURNIES, ETHERIAL COMMUNICATION, TELEVISION, ETC., RAISE QUESTION WHETHER ANCIENTS KNEW THESE SCIENTIFIC MARVELS AS WELL AS MODERNERS

(By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.).

The wonders of modern science recall unto our minds similar achievements of the Ancient Aryans in India as recounted in the epics and Puranas of the Hindus. These achievements, the recitals of which gladden the heart of every pious Hindu, were hitherto being considered as mere fables or at best as flights of an over active imagination. But the remarkable similarity of many of the modern achievements with the incidents depicted in the ancient epics makes one hope that our forefathers perhaps knew many secrets of science long since forgotten by their degenerate descendants.

Aeronautics

The conquest of the air by the moderners is of very recent growth and dates almost from the necessities created by the Great War. In the Ramayana, however, we read of Ravana placidly carrying off Sita in an airplane, and also of his fight in the air with Jatayu in which the latter is slain. Then, again, it must have required a very huge Zeppelin to enable Hanuman to bring 'on the breath of the wind' (Vayu-vega'), a large slice of the Drona Hill containing the medicinal herb that was to cure Lakshmana, who was lying in a deadly swoon from the effects of the poisoned arrows of the Rakshasas.

Ravana's son Indrajit is said to have made huge preparations for the construction of a giant 'plane to be used against Sri Rama's army, whose once-despised monkey hordes, however, were able to frustrate those preparations and to help in conquering Lanka itself. Sri Rama himself returned to Ayodhya with his rescued wife in his famous Pushpaka Vimana, which must have been a big affair to carry the Royal pair and their immediate attendants, beside the pilot. The epics have numerous references to the monoplane of the divine sage Narada, who by himself could pilot the machine, while his lips sang the perennial praises of the Lord.

Coming to the period of the Mahabharata, we have still more numerous references to the conquest of the air by the favoured ones of the time. The Gandharvas, a race of privileged songsters and pleasure lovers, mostly travelled through the air. It was while on such a pleasure cruise with his lady-love that Chitrasena, the chief of the Gandharvas, committed the unpardonable sin of spitting from his air-boat right into the open hands of a Brahmin priest who was then on the earth offering libations of water to his deity.

The Mahabharata gives two more instances of aerial achievements. At Sri Krishna's instigation, Ghatotgaja carries away the Yadava princess Subhadra through the air for a meeting with her lover Arjuna, to whom she is then married according to Gandharva rites, against the direct wishes of her elder brother and guardian, Balarama. Again, in the Ashwamedha Parva it is related that Meghanada, son of Ghatotgaja, at the bidding of the Pandava prince Bhima, rose through the air and landing in the midst of King Youvanashwa's army, carried away through the air the latter's sacrificial horse, covering his retreat by putting the entire army of his foe into a deep swoon from which they recover only too late. Here you have an aerial triumph described as simply as if it were an ordinary dinner party. To add relish to the feat, we have what looks very much like the use of the poison gas, but only more merciful as the enemy were only temporarily disabled. Sri Krishna's capital, Dwarka, was also guarded, it is said, by a fleet of air-ships ever on the watch for Rakshasa enemies, who could not have thus been ignorant of the art of flying.

Radio

As a counterpart of the modern conquest of the ether through the Radio, we have the ancient "Ashareera-Vani", often referred to in the epics and the Puranas. The art must have been known only to a few sages who kept it a close secret and used it only in extreme cases to create the necessary mysterious effect and to strike awe into the heart of the evil-doer. Thus we have the tyrant Kamsa being warned by "Ashareera-Vani," while slaughtering an infant of Devaki for the eighth time. It would not have been difficult for the Brahmin priests having exclusive knowledge of the mysterious broadcasting apparatus to strike terror into the heart of

(Continued on page 41)

A Communist Life Of Christ

Mary, Mother Of Jesus, As Revolutionary

It is a little bewildering to open a Life of Jesus and to find that one has to read nearly 200 pages before reaching the story of his birth, writes, Mr. Robert Lynd reviewing in the 'News Chronicle", "The Life of Jesus" by Conrad Noel.

Mr. Conrad Noel, however, has a purpose in his apparent dilatoriness. As a Christian Socialist, he is anxious to emphasise the social and political character of Christ's mission; and so, as a prologue to the story of Christ's life, he gives us an account, not only of the corrupt exploitations of the Roman Empire, but of the political idealism of the Old Testament prophets who prepared the way for Jesus.

The Bible is to him the charter of human freedom—not only spiritual freedom in the ordinary sense of the words, but social and political freedom in a Divine co-operative commonwealth.

How intensely political his interpretation of Biblical history is may be measured by the fact that he speaks of Moses as "the agitator, who has been not inaptly described as the leader of a brick-makers' strike". and that his chapter on John the Baptist is entitled "John the Leveller"

Mary As Revolutionary

Even Mary, the Mother of Jesus, is converted into a political idealist:

"In her 'Magnificat' which has often been described as the 'Marseillaise' of the Christian movement, she exults in the God of freedom. who drags down the ruling classes from their thrones and raises them of low degree, who fills the hungry with good things, and drives the rich starving away.

That this revolutionary song should be sung by smug and well-fed congregations of our ruling classes and their dupes among the poor affords a curious study in psychology"

All this might seem freakish if it came from the pen of an unknown writer. But Mr. Noel is an able and eminent clergyman in the Church of England who has been the fearless and fiery champion of the poor and oppressed since his early manhood, and his passionate sincerity commands attention and respect.

He believes that the Church has allowed religion to become what Karl Marx called it—"the opium of the people"—and he points out that the Rev. Charles Kingsley levelled the same accusation against the Church as Marx, when he said: "We have used the Bible as if it were the special constable's handbook—an opium dose for keeping beasts of burden patient while they were being overloaded—a mere book to keep the poor in order".

Mr. Noel holds with Kingsley that the gospel of Christianity should be used, not to keep the poor content with the old world order, but to persuade both rich and poor to work and fight for a new world order.

It is a noble conception, but I am not sure whether Mr. Noel's enthusiasm does not occasionally make him read into the words of Christ meanings that were not intended. Thus:

"Blessed are the spirited poor for theirs is the Kingdom of heaven. Poor in spirit does not mean poor spirited, but can best be paraphrased as above: it is the eager and intelligent poor, those fishermen, craftsmen, and peasants who were alive to this message, who were seizing hold upon the idea of the coming commonwealth and would hasten its advent."

Quarrel For Office

Again, when the disciples quarrel as to who should be the greatest, Mr Noel interprets the quarrel like this:

"Before leaving Peter's house, Jesus is disturbed by a quarrel that had arisen among the disciples on their march as to who should be the greatest in the coming Kingdom. In spite of all his warnings, they evidently still slung to the idea of an immediately victorious Messiah and were anxious as to the order in which their names would appear in the Honours list of the new regime. Jesus took a little boy, possibly a son of Peter, and set him in the midst, saying, unless you get a complete change of outlook, and become like little children, you will have no place in the new world order. Your minds are set, middle aged, blind to new ideas. You must be as fresh and humble and receptive as little children".

Judas Iscariot, again, is portrayed as probably "a nationalist revolutionary who had seen in Jesus one who would free them from the Roman yoke"; and his betrayal of Jesus is explained in this fashion:

"It may have been that Judas Iscariot belonged to that class of revolutionaries who cared much more for revolution in the abstract than for the poor for whose sake revolution is worth while. Jesus was willing to sacrifice his life for a revolutionary cause, because he knew that such a cause would benefit the poor and outcast and harlots. and indeed the rich, whose souls were entangled in this present world order. Judas cared for none of these things. Did he, like the Pharisees, shrink with horror from the publicans and harlots, and was he driven, by our Lord's appreciation of Mary of Magdala and her lavish act, to desert him?"

It will be seen that Mr. Noel's interpretation of the Gospels is highly speculative. It seems to me that, while it is true that if the principles of Christianity were applied to social and political life a new world order would come into being, he has not proved his case that the new world order was the Kingdom of Heaven of which Jesus spoke.

Mr. Noel, however, has written a book of particular interest at the present time when Communism in its modern form and Christianity seem to most people to be irreconcilable.

He holds that for this the Church, rather than Russia, is to blame, and writes:

"If Russia will not, or is not for the moment, through our own sins, able to recognise God as the source and inspiration of their creative efforts, God recognises them as among those other sheep whom his son has, and who, in so far as they are doing his will, belong to the one fold and the one shepherd".

Mr. Noel's book is too long and, many people will think, too violent. But it is the book of a generous and original man, consumed by a passion for social as well as individual righteousness.

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"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

TRACKING KILLER'S TRAGIC THREE-TOED TRADEMARK

CHAPTER TWELVE

On one occasion when the Killer's tracks were found they formed a complete circle around the little plot of ground where the Tiger Temple stood. This somehow served to confirm the native belief that the temple could confer an absolute immunity. I always suspected that the old priest might have created some counterfeit tiger footprints, just for the sake of helping business along, but maybe I'm just a natural-born skeptic. Or—in fairness to myself—perhaps I was taking too seriously the hints of a Singapore friend who claimed to know the holy man better than any one in the district.

At any rate the Killer's footprints were found frequently and plentifully all around the Kuali district. They were unmistakable, owing to the fact that the inside toe of the animal's left hind foot was gone—probably lost in some jungle battle—leaving only three pads. This three-toed imprint had become a symbol of death, and whenever it was found it struck terror in the hearts of the natives. So, while there had been no deaths among Gattle's coolies, a great unrest had come over them and some of them contrived to spend more time in the temple than they did at their work.

BIG CATS ARE OFTEN CAUGHT IN TRAPS—But Kuali's Tri-Toed "Killer of Killer's" eluded all such man-made devices for many weeks.
Photo from the Van Beuren-Frank Buck Motion Picture, "Bring 'Em Back Alive."

While I was in Siam I received a letter from Gattle informing me that the insatiable Killer of Kuali had accounted for even more lives. This gave him a record of twenty deaths and established him unquestionably as the worst man-eater the world had ever known. In my earlier records, there was a reported case of an Indian tiger that was supposed to have slain sixteen people, though I had not been able to satisfy myself that the figure was accurate. But never had I heard anything to approach the wholesale butchery achieved by the demon of Kuali.

The Government, Gattle informed me, had raised its original reward for he killing of the animal from dols. 150 to dols. 250, which is a great deal of money to the average native. While this had spurred them on in their campaign against the enemy, they were meeting with no success. Gattle wound up by begging me to remember that I had promised to visit him on my return to Singapore. Perhaps if I looked the ground over, he suggested, some means of exterminating this epoch-making death-dealer would occur to me.

I still felt that my original advice to Gattle was all I had to offer, but I made up my mind to visit Kuali as soon as I could and see whether anything could be done.

On my return to Singapore I had hardly set foot on the dock when I began getting further news. The Killer had added eight or nine more victims to his tragic score, and the Johore government had increased its reward to dols. 750, an almost fabulous sum in those parts,—in fact, any native who could earn it would be a Croesus. As a consequence of this offer many natives from distant points had been flocking to Kuali to take up tiger-hunting as a regular business. But most of them, apparently, had been so frightened by the stories they heard that they had abandoned their new profession promptly and had hastened to the Tiger Temple to purchase immunity from the affluent priest.

Not a night passed without the three-toed trademark of the Killer being found somewhere in the surrounding district. Two of Gattle's employees were among the latest toll of victims, but the natives insisted that they were agnostics who had not kept up their regular dues in joss sticks and prayer papers.

I had several urgent business matters in Singapore, and it was three days before I could arrange my affairs so as to make the trip to Kuali, which is about sixty miles from Singapore. Gattle seemed to have aged since I had seen him. "It's getting on my nerves—and then some," he admitted as we sat down in his living-room for a discussion of the situation

Gattle called in his Tamil "shooter," a boy named Johoral whom he regarded as the most intelligent and dependable of his native workers. A "shooter," I might say parenthetically, is a sort of watchman on a rubber plantation, whose principal duty is to keep moving about the estate all night and scare off the deer that are in that habit of feasting on the young rubber trees. He walks up and down the lanes between the long rows of rubber trees letting out weird cries and frequently shooting into the air to keep these antlered poachers on the move, at the same time maintaining a sharp lookout for tigers. In his cap he wears an acetylene lamp that throws a beam of light by way of giving him his bearings and helping him to locate the game.

Johoral was one of the few "shooters" in the Kuali district who had stuck to their jobs night after night despite the fact that there was a killer loose. Johoral actually seemed to relish the idea of an encounter with the jungle assassin. He had made up his mind to get that dols. 750 reward if such a thing was humanly possible.

Johoral was an upstanding young man, and I liked him from the minute he started talking, at Gattle's suggestion,—giving me the complete details of each of the recent killings. He hadn't missed a single significant point, and I hardly needed to ask him a question when he concluded.

He was sure that the Killer did not touch any other food than human flesh. Three or four domestic animals had been killed around Kuali during the past few weeks but Johoral had investigated each case, and was satisfied that the man-eater had not been responsible. This confirmed my feeling that it would be no use trying to bait the striped murderer with goats or lambs.

I renewed my pleading with Gattle to leave out a dead body, and Johoral listened solemnly to my argument. I had learned from questioning him that what remained of the latest victim the twenty-ninth, had not yet been buried, and I begged Gattle to have this body taken back to the spot where it had been found. There two or three crack shots could set up a day and night vigil.

"The chances of getting the Killer will be at least fair" I urged. "There is always the possibility, of course, that he will get wise to the fact he is being watched and beat a retreat. But there is also a fair chance of his being drunk with his success in battling man. And if he comes, the rifle-bearers can pump him full of lead."

"Buck," said Gattle, shaking his head, "once more I'm tempted to take your advice, but I'm afraid to. Don't forget that it was the Chinese who were responsible for the passage of the law which makes it a crime to use a human body as bait. If we run counter to their respect for the dead, which goes beyond that of any other race in the world "we'll have trouble. I don't want a delegation of them going down to the capital at Johore Bahru with a complaint to the Sultan that we're breaking his laws."

"All right," I said with a sigh of resignation, "have it your way. What can I do to help?"

"You said something weeks ago about building traps." was Gattle's reply. "The natives have set out a few, but I doubt if they've studied the movements of that tiger enough to know just where the traps should be placed. How'd you like to look the ground over and make some suggestions?"

I agreed, not too enthusiastically, to try it.

"Thanks," said Gattle Johoral will go out with you, and later on I'll join you. He's the only boy around here who really knows just where that three-toed calling-card has turned up on this plantation, and he can be of real help to you."

Johoral and I set out for a point where Gattle's plantation borders on the jungle and here—in terms of the animal's past manoeuvres, as related to me by the boy—we selected two sites for traps. Our task might have been simplified had the tiger been accustomed to using any regular path or game, trail in crossing or entering Gattle's estate. For then we could have dug a pit camouflaging the opening with leaves and branches, at a location where the animal could be counted upon to tumble into the hole the next time he came our way. But this fiend of the Kuali jungles seemed to have no regularity whatsoever about his habits or movements as tigers usually have. He was as likely to turn up in one corner of the estate as another, though his tracks showed he did at frequent intervals visit that section of the plantation which bordered immediately upon the uncleared jungle.

(TO BE CONTINUED)
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Intellectual Degradation Of Europe

Under The Heel Of Dictatorship Democracy Is Everywhere Degenerating Into Regime Of The Mediocre

(By COUNT CARLO SFORZA)

"All France is becoming an Empire of Falsehood; newspapers, pamphlets, discourses, themes both in prose and verse—all alike mask the truth. If it has been raining, they assure us that the sun has shone; if the tyrant has walked through a silent crowd, they tell us he has advanced in the midst of a cheering throng. Their sole concern is the Prince. Their ethics consists in devotion to his caprices, their duty is to flatter him. Especially necessary is it to express admiration loudly when he has blundered, or committed some crime. . . . No book can appear without bearing a tribute to Bonaparte, the stamp as it were, of enslavement.....The crimes of our republican revolution were the result of passion; yet not devoid of promise for the future. There was disorder in society, but it was not destroyed. Moral life was wounded but no annihilated. Yet how could there be healing of the injury caused by a government which put forward despotism as a principle; which professed ethics and religion while it constantly destroyed them by its institutions and defiances; which assumed the stupor of slavery to be the peace of a well-organized society. Revolutions—even the most terrible—are preferable to such a state of things."

Who was it that painted these lines which describe in such a striking manner the intellectual and moral condition of France under her first dictatorship—that of Napoleon I? Who but the greatest Catholic and Royalist writer of that time—Chateaubriand! That which took place in France—and in France only—for ten short years, has now for over a longer period been taking place in more than half of Europe—a Europe already spoiled of the flower of its intellectual youth by four years of the most frightful of wars.

It must not indeed be forgotten that before August 1914 there was in Europe only one State completely autocratic, namely, the Russian Empire. The Germany of the Junkers and William II, the Austria-Hungary of Francis Joseph and his Beamte acknowledged the freedom of the press; and where such exists, even though in a small measure, it is not possible to speak of dictatorship.

Regime Of The Mediocre

What characterizes equally the atmosphere of the dictator in Germany, Italy and Russia is just this: all the books, all the newspapers, including purely scientific publication—are compelled to become organs, direct or indirect, for government propaganda.

During these last years it has been the fashion for all writers ready to betray the ideal of liberty to maintain that democracy has proved itself the regime of the mediocre, with the dictators behind the blind chance of voting.....

The truth is—and events are proving it more and more—that nowhere so much as in the case of dictators is there such a supreme need for gigantic entertainments to satisfy the gaping crowd who require each year some obviously spectacular triumph—just as in a circus the somersaults must be ever more and more dangerous at each new turn. Not one of all the ministers of democratic Europe has throughout his whole life been guilty of one hundredth part of the stump oratory and the contradictory promises which any one of the dictators since the War hurls in one year at the crowd of which he is the master—and at the same time the slave. Stalin is the one exception, probably because he is the only one whose power is not founded on the shifting sands of 'seeming' successes.

Of all the reasons that have brought about the intellectual degradation of Europe, the chief one seems to me to be this: Those who fell during the four years of this most bloody of wars, on either side of the trenches—those were the greatest and the noblest. We who experienced the war cannot have but felt after it that our best friends lay dead on the Carso, or on the Alps, at the front in France or on the pestilential plains of Macedonia. It was in these friends in 1913 and 1914 that we had discerned the fair promise for the moral and scientific future of our country. How many times, after the War, have I not looked for their shades on the benches of the Italian Parliament or among the ranks of the diplomats. And later, as Ambassador in Paris, or as member of an important Council in London, the same feeling of loss has struck me while I followed the parliamentary debates from my seat on the diplomatic tribune.

Violence, As "Courage"

Another thing we forget is that these four years of war have brought the noisiest—and consequently the most mediocre—of the survivors to believe that violence, even against the unarmed, is courage, that blind obedience to one's leaders is a virtue, even in spiritual matters. Under the pretext of patriotism—patriotism which Johnson vividly described as "the last refuge of a scoundrel"—all such degrading actions as spying and lying and deception were explained away and justified. If most of the violent acts which brought about the internal conquests of the Fascists in Italy and the Nazis in Germany are characterized by a cowardice ill disguised by a general vociferousness, it is because those responsible for such acts believed, or made themselves believe, that after all these were again acts of war, and that all is fair in war.

The dictators who had meanwhile arisen hastened the process of moral and intellectual degradation, because everywhere—Russia included this time—they could show favour only to flatterers and courtiers; the most dangerous among these were the experts, and so-called experts, who under the pretext of confining themselves to their technical work, have been willing to serve the most contradictory doctrines. The dictators were compelled to eliminate only the courageous servants of the State, the most reliable of critics, those endowed with a creative intelligence. Such confidential information—albeit full of bitterness—as I have been able to get during these years of dictatorship, has proved to me that even the most guilty of these technical experts have only been able to retain their positions by simulating a slavish attitude and by never risking open opposition when confronted by the sudden and stupid mistakes of the dictators.

But submission to a regime from which at any moment we may fear anything or hope anything, with no body of public opinion which may be appealed to for protection, must end ultimately in irretrievable degradation. This degradation involves inevitably even those cold and calculating people who have submitted because they thought they could obey (or pretend to obey) the politicians in power and yet at the same time preserve the integrity of their inner being.

Slavish Submission

But how indeed can this be done? He who fears starts with being resignedly silent; soon, however, feeling that his silence may become suspect, he proceeds to demonstrate his respect, yes, even his devotion, for those whom he still despises in the depths of his soul; but gradually this hidden conflict makes him uneasy and so he endeavours to cast out his most secret thoughts—and in the end forgets them. Such is human nature. When one is compelled to submit to painful humiliations with no possibility of revolting, one ends by trying not to think of them; soon one begins to believe that what one has to bear is not so frightful after all, not so out of the normal course of things. A further step remains to be taken, namely, that of not admitting even to oneself that one is living under humiliating conditions. To admit it would mean to acknowledge one's own downfall, hence one must forget, forget, and accustom oneself to admitting as true that which one knows to be false. No nation, however rich in talent, could withstand the demoralizing influence of a constantly enforced submission to dogmas, to formulate and to men; especially when these dogmas and formulae are for ever changing, and when these men assume a semi-divine aspect, even as the embalmed and frozen corpse of Lenin. The Europe of Dante and Goethe will be no more if it adopts the practice current among the Berbers of Mediterranean Africa—the practice of holding as holy the remains of the dead; but there at least they wait for a long time after the death of the marabout (saint).

The most painful thought, however, is that such moral degradation will leave its traces even after the causes which produced it have disappeared. Herodotus was right when he said: "The strength of a State resides not in its navy nor in its fortresses, but in its men."

And where there is no freedom there are no men.—"The Aryan Path".

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BOYS SHOULD COOK, SAYS EDUCATIONIST

Knowledge Of Household Duties Makes Better Husbands, He Believes

Dr. Alberto C. Bonaschi member of New York City's Board of Education, wants boys going to school to be taught how to keep house. Yes, launder, iron, cook, everything.

Dr. Bonaschi says a man works all day and comes home tired. But many wives do too, and then their husbands expect them to cook. And so, Dr. Bonaschi wants boys taught how to do cook.

His arguments are hard to combat. Here's what he says about men cooking.

"There's nothing to be ashamed of and there's nothing sissyish for a young man to know how to keep house. It's a lot of fun. After all, when you go camping or on a picnic, who does, the cooking? The man. Why not at home?"

He goes on to say: "Why shouldn't the husband do the marketing and cooking and wash the dishes when both husband and wife have outside jobs. Both husband and wife work on a 50-50 arrangement. Why shouldn't there be a 50-50 arrangement about the household duties?

"There is no question in my mind that a husband who knows what a job it is to prevent gravy from lumping or who understands the intricate problem of not overcooking a leg of lamb will make a better and more appreciative husband than the chap who doesn't."

"TO USE ONE'S HEAD" IS TIBETAN EXPRESSION

Chicago.—The expression to "use one's head" may well have originated in Tibet. A collection of bone objects from Tibet on exhibition here show that the natives of Tibet used human skulls for cups and saucers.

Some of the skulls bowls were elaborately mounted, lined with brass or copper, and fitted with ornate lids. From these Lama priests poured liquor on the altars of their gods while other priests provided dinner music on tambourines made from skulls and trumpets fashioned of human thigh bones.

The bowls were used as well in a peculiar form of ancestor worship. When a Tibetan died his son made a cup of his father's skull and drank to his memory from it on the anniversary of the parental birthday.

Recreation With The Mill Employees

Leisure Hours Should Provide Workers With Opportunity For Self-Expression And Cultural Advancement

(By E. J. S. Ram, Physical Director, Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay).

A striking feature of present day industrial labour is the large amount of spare time at the disposal of the employees which was not made available in the past. To-day opportunities for recreation and other interests apart from work has greatly increased. Those days have gone when men in industries used to work from sunrise to sunset, and there was a saying "Man works from sun to sun but woman's work is never done." Conditions are quite different now. There is increased leisure for the industrial worker partly due to legislation and trades' union activity, partly to increasing wages, partly to pension and provident fund schemes, but to a large extent it is the result of substituting machinery for human labour. To-day an average mill worker gets an hour's rest in between working hours and is let off earlier in the evening to enable him to spend a couple of hours for his leisure.

It is a matter of great social significance to know how these mill employees spend their hours of recreation and relaxation. Some of them read newspapers or magazines or novels, some puff away the hours by smoking, gossiping or chit-chatting; some drink toddy, pick up quarrels and use abusive lanugage; a large number go to the pictures; some bet on satta figures or actually gamble with money; some go to a wayside restaurant to drink tea and listen to the music; but a microscopic minority actually take part in active recreation. There may be a hundred and one other ways of spending leisure which may not be called re-creative in the strictest sense of the word but largely conducive to the health and happiness of the employees. In short the hours of their leisure are usually the hours of danger often misdirected and ill-spent.

Proper Use Of Leisure

Leisure hours should provide workers with the greatest opportunity for self-expression and cultural advancement. The worker should be provided with adequate rest, wholesome recreation and proper education rather than be allowed time for dissipation, excitement and demoralization Proper use of the employees' leisure hours is as much a concern of the public in general as it is of the employer in particular, because it is believed that the use of a nation's leisure is the test of its civilization. Much has been said about leisure, but it is not the same as recreation. Liesure is free time after work which according to Dr. Richarrd Cabot can be spent in four great life-interests—work play, love and worship. We are chiefly concerned here with play which we prefer to call recreation and which differs from leisure because it is not mere rest or relaxation from work but active participation in activities that refresh the mind, body and spirit of the worker as a whole.

Recreation is a necessity for the mill labourers in as much as it breaks the monotony of labour and the exhausting routine regimen of our mechanized industrial system it is a kind of cult aiming at mental, physical and moral efficiency It opens the doors to a new world where during hours of pleasurable leisure the onerous drudgeries of life are forgotten. It gives the worker an outlet to all pent up emotions. It takes the worker out of bad ventilation and congestion to open and fresh air, and healthier and better surroundings for increased respiration. It tends to remedy the postural defects caused by maintaining a certain bodily position for a long time near the machine. Finally it helps to remove many conditions of mental strain with their marked tendency towards delinquency and crime.

Efficiency Not The Aim

What, then, should be our aim in providing recreation to the mill employees? Certainly it should not deviate from the commonly accepted recreational aim, that is, to make life richer and finer to live. We should improve the worker's bodily health as the physical basis of all else; we should develop in him a healthy, well-integrated personality as the psychological and moral basis of all else; we should give him an environment for better thinking to make life better for him to live. Any programme based merely upon increasing the general efficiency of the worker or upon the health ideal for greater economy, work, is sure to meet with opposition, because the workers will look upon it with suspicion and resentment. Of course, if proper facilities for recreation are provided it will result in increasing the efficiency, but mere efficiency as an ideal would be an aim for exploitation of the worker's resources. Recreation for the employees may become as loathsome as drudgery if there is any attempt on the part of the employer to force a programme upon the employees for utilitarian reasons.

Initiative Must Come From Workers Themselves

Unless recreation is carried on in the mills on thoroughly democratic lines, it will not be valuable enough to foster employee, morale and to generate employee goodwill. Experience in the West has revealed the fact that recreational activities succeed best under the direction of the employees and where the mill workers themselves have taken the initiative in introducing them. In cases where democracy, is denied, a sense of joint responsibility and control between the employer and the employees would prove successful provided the activities are not promoted mainly 'for the employees,' but 'with the employees' and 'by the employees.'

But the management should in all cases provide adequate facilities in terms of equipment, leadership, co-operation and finance. Much of the success of the program will depend on the head of the establishment an the personal interest he evinces in the activities with his employees. He may be asked to make provisions for indoor recreation comprising of a game room, a retiring room, a library, a club room, a lunch room, a gymnasium or a wrestling akhara; and for outdoor recreation consisting of playing fields for Hockey, Football, Cricket, Volleyball, Basketball, Baseball, Track and Field Athletics, Kabaddi, Kho Kho, and in addition parks, gardens, camps outings and picnics for the employees. The type of equipment and the number of activities promoted by a mill will largely depend on the locality, the facilities available, the number of workers, and the interest taken by the employees themselves.

Women's Leisure-time Activities

Perhaps, it will not be out of place to mention in this connection that women activities should be developed side by side with men's activities. Special leisure time activities for women such as sewing, mending, laundering, cooking, housekeeping, daning, gardening, child care and care of the sick should be introduced, and in addition to outdoor recreation folk-singing and folk-dancing should be encouraged for their self-expression The organisation of recreation for women should be in the hands of women themselves under the guidance and leadership of a qualified lady social worker. The chief difference between the men's activities and that for women as indicated above is that young women are trained less from a material and practical standpoint, but rather are educated more towards motherhood and service to the nation.

The most appropriate and suitable time for activities is during the mid-day rest hour and after the working hours, but optional activities can be promoted in the early hours of the morning for those who wish to participate voluntarily in such activities. However, a gradual program of developing employee interest and extending recreational activities as the demand grows will lead on to the adoption of such activities which create adequate response.

Thus, a well-planned recreation under trained and efficient leadership can develop a feeling of comradeship, a spirit of loyalty and goodwill which will break down the barriers existing between the employer and the employees, and thus maintain joint responsibility and team work in the organization.

'CLOTHED NUDITY'

The strip-tease is at least as old as Salome's Lance of the Seven Veils, but it remained for the brothers Minsky and other entrepreneurs of burlesque to promote it as an "authentic American art," says the "New York Times." Depression fostered its New York growth; with the regular theatre business in the doldrums, abandoned houses were reopened with burlesques, presenting questionable humour and unquestionable nudity. Last Winter burlesque reached a peak of prosperity and publicity. Simultaneously a reaction set in. Religious and civic groups demanded censorship and, when the annual licenses expired on May 1, Commissioner Moss refuesd to renew them.

Last week, under a compromise licensing agreement with the commissioner, the burlesque thentres reopened—but not as burlesque. That word was expunged from their lighted marquees. So was the word "Minsky," "Billy Minsky's" theatre, for instance, becoming just "Billy. The deletions were insisted upon by Commissioner Moss, who held that by long association the words burlesque and Minsky had become synonymous with each other and with the strip-tease

The new shows—called variety revues—followed pretty much the old routine of comedy skits alternating with chorus and solo dances. The solos were rendered by the same women who had gained notoriety as "strippers" The main difference was that they did not strip. In the technical terms of the trade, the exhibitions were limited to "clothed nudity" A board of six was appointed to see that the shows remained within the limits of decency After attending several performances Sam A. Scribner, executive secretary of the board, said: "There're better than I expected really"

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

MR. OWEN HAMILTON'S POEMS

POEMS 1930-1936: By Owen Hamilton. Williams & Norgate. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Hamilton's poems though interesting belong to an earlier generation. He has greater affinity with the nature poets of the Georgian period, with W.H. Davies and others. His is good even fine verse, but it has no quality of greatness or even memorableness. And whereas there are some beautiful moods and moments caught in verse, sometimes, like the Georgians, Mr. Hamilton verges on the sentimental:

And then, one day, a distant flute
I heard
Put all my ire to sleep.
It played a plaintive tune
Shepherds play to sheep,
Leading them home at sunset
Down the steep.
Old fountains in my heart
awoke to leap.
And quietly, quite quietly,
I began to weep.

This is not even poetry. But Mr. Hamilton has the gift of a ballad writer, and many of his poems in the ballad strain are well and gracefully written.

AHMED ALI.

BOMBAY LAW JOURNAL

In the August issue of the Bombay Law Journal there are certain criticisms about "the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act." Sir Hari Singh Gour criticises almost all the provisions of the recent enactment which came into force on April 14, 1937. He says that the Act is loosely-worded and would entail endless confusions in its interpretation and application. He points out "the absurdity" of giving equal shares to the near as well as the remote descendants, and says that it is against general principles. He further adds that the Act "bears on its face the impress of amateur draftsmanship." He admits the necessity of a comprehensive new law of Hindu succession "based upon the law of affinity and affection and not upon the vanished myth of spiritual benefit." Mr J. R. Gharpure, the well-known scholar in Hindu Law, says that the Act does not define the expression "Lineal descendants."

K.B.N.

RHYMES AND RIDDLES

"Rhymes and Riddles" is a compilation by Mr K. Srinivas Kini, B.A., L.T., of the most common English nursery peoms, viz, "Jack and Jill," etc., published by the Basel Mission Book Depot, Mangalore It is just an addition to so many such booklets. The pictures appearing therein are well drawn and the printing is all right Only there should nave been no pictures of Indian boys and girls when the rhymes contain English names Similarly, an Indian boy selling "Hot Cross Buns" at "One a penny two a penny" looks absurd

—ESSBEE

(Continued from Col. 4)

gain, and the man who knows". What prompted the author to amend the rendering of the word 'artharthi' into "the man who wants to realise the truth" is hard to understand. The older translation of the word 'artharthi' appears to be quite in consonance *with the context and the spirit of the verse*

International Labour Organization

"I. L. O.—THE UNREGARDED REVOLUTION": By Kathleen Gibberd, London. J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., pp. 152. Price Rs. 1-12-0.

Interest in the work of the International Labour Organisation is growing in all countries as a consequence of the increasing importance attached to it by Governments, employers' organisations and trade unions alike. The membership of the I. L. O. comprises practically all the Governments in the world, including the United States, which has never taken membership in the League itself, and other Governments which have withdrawn from the League. The I. L. O. is now, perhaps, the most strongly established of all the agencies of international co-operation brought into existence since the war

The increasing universality of the I. L. O. has naturally been instrumental in an increasing measure of publicity being accorded to it. Of recent years, particularly, the I L. O. has been the subject of a number of important publications dealing fully with its constitution, aims and objects, methods of work and record of achievements. The publication under review is written from the popular point of view for the purpose of interpreting the Geneva labour organisation to the man-in-the-street. Miss Gibberd has wisely discarded the ponderous descriptive style favoured by the historian for the happy, informal style of the conversationalist, and has succeeded in presenting a vivid pen-picture of the methods by which Geneva is slowly, but steadily, framing a code of international labour laws for equalising labour conditions the world over. The result is an instructive, but impressionistic, account of the already substantial achievements that lie to the credit of the I. L. O. in this sphere.

The admirable vignettes given in the book of the processes of consultation and conference, research, inquiry and discussion which lead to the adoption of conventions and subsequent legislation by Member States are well designed to give the reader a realistic impression of the range and variety of the work for labour welfare carried on at Geneva.

It is to be hoped that Miss Gibberd's book will achieve a large sale in India. The task of framing an international code of labour laws is one of urgent necessity, particularly from the Indian point of view. Science and invention, in their application to industry and agriculture, are creating for all countries similar problems and opportunities; the world, in an economic sense, is rapidly becoming a single undivided area of exploitation, while it still remains divided politically. India cannot therefore afford to remain isolated from the currents of progressive social thought and action deriving their source from the I.L.O. The success of the Geneva Labour Organisation depends in large measure on the co-operation and sympathetic support accorded to it by the public of all countries. Miss Gibberd's book, which attempts a convincing exposition of the manner in which the I.L.O. is achieving a silent, unregarded social revolution, deserves to be read not only by students in the field of labour research, but by all those who take an intelligent interest in important current developments, both in the national and international sphere.

K. E. M.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

LIFE OF HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

HAYAT-E-AJMAL: By Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan, Doctor Street, Bombay. Demy 800. Pp. 272. Rs. 2.

Hakim Rashid Ahmad Khan, the author of this admirable book, was Hakim Ajmal Khan's "Peshkar" for a number of years from 1912 to 1918 and during this interval he was always with the late-lamented Hakim Sahib. He also used to tour with him on professional visits to places like Peshawar, Rampur, Narsingarh, etc. He was thus in a unique position of studying with his own eyes the inner side of Hakim Ajmal Khan's noble life and character. The life as sketched in the pages of this book gives numerous incidents showing his high character and his zeal to serve humanity. The writer has written this book as a humble devotee and pupil of Hakim Sahib and not as a critic, yet nowhere it is cumbersome to read. That the late Hakim Sahib lived for his community and his country at large even at the expense of personal comforts, is fully borne out in the book and after reading it one cannot but say that the late-lamented Hakim Sahib was indeed a great servant of the country.

The writer has naturally dwelt at length on the services rendered by the late Hakim Sahib to regenerate and consolidate the foundations of the Greek system of medicine in India. And had he been spared for a few years more the Hindustani Dawakhana and the Tibbiya and Vedic College of Delhi would have been on a much stronger basis than is the case today.

The writer of the book has written his book without any help from others. For various incidents he had naturally to depend on *his own memory and* resources. He has brought in various personalities that had something or the other to do with Hakim Sahib, but without giving any offence which is in itself a great accomplishment.

The style is simple and lucid, while the general get-up is all that can be desired.

YAR-E-GHAR: By Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Zafar, M.A., LL.B., Gurgaon, Punjab. 3-1|2" x 5". Pp. 128. Gratis but postage is to be paid.

This is a short life of Hazrat Abu Bakr, a life-long friend of the Prophet of Islam and the first Calif after the demise of the Founder of Islam. This has been written in the first instance for young Muslim children and then for adults. The motive underlying such tracts is the spread of true information about Islam and the great sons of Islam. The whole narrative has been written in a simple language and although authorities have not been quoted, yet nothing unauthentic has been allowed to slip in. The book incidentally throws light on the intimate, friendly and cordial relations that existed between Hazrat Abu Bakr and Hazrat Ali. It should be placed in the hands of every Muslim child.

JADID DASTUR KA KHAKA: By Zainul Abedin, B.Sc., Ph.D., can be had from the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi. Royal 8-vo. Pp. 31. Annas 2.

This is a reprint of an article published in the "Jamea" and deals with the new Constitution from the purely nationalist viewpoint. It dwells at length on its drawbacks and states that a constituent assembly alone can draw up a real constitution for India. The writer has a good command over his subject.

THE GITA

LECTURES ON THE 'BHAGAVAT GITA: by D. S. Sharma, M.A. Principal, Government Arts College, Rajmundry. With a Foreword by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, (Published by N. Subba Rau Pantulu, President of the Hindu Samaj, Rajmundry. Price Re. 1-4-0).

By publishing the Six Lectures on the 'Bhagavat Gita' delivered by Prof. D. S. Sharma, at the request of the Hindu Sabha of Rajmundry, the Sabha has laid the reading public under its deep obligation. Prof. Sharma needs no introduction to the reading public as he has already made a reputation for himself by his deep and devoted study of the 'Gita' and by his previous publications on the 'Celestial Song', and on matters religious and spiritual. The book under review consists of the six lectures, a reprint of the English translation of the 'Gita' published by Prof. Sharma in 1930, and three appendices viz., (1) The Universal Mother by Mahatma Gandhi, (2) The Celestial Fruit by Lokamanya Tilak, and (3) The Treasure House of Dharma by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The value of the book is further enhanced by the Foreward written by Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

The lectures embody the result of a long, earnest and sympathetic study of the 'Gita' by the author and of the careful thought that he has bestowed on the subject. His expositions of the subtleties and apparent inconsistencies in the 'Gita' are lucid and simple, and the reader who had no previous acquaintance with 'Gita' can acquire, with ease, an insight into the teachings and spirit of the scripture. In the words of the author, the 'Gita' is a practical guide to spiritual life and teaches that spiritual life does not mean the abandoning of one's duties, but discharging them in a more faithful manner, and in a more prayerful spirit, and that though the contemplative life is higher than the life of action, that the Psalmist is nearer God than the Crusader, yet one cannot jump all at once to the top of the hill, but must proceed thither by stages. He shows that Yoga in its primary sense is union or fellowship to God, which has to be attained through righteousness, loving devotion, intense meditation and vision. Accordingly, we have the Karma Yoga, Bhakti Yoga and Jnana Yoga, which some of the votaries of these regard as separate. But the spiritual life is one though it has many facets. It begins with the awakening and proceeds along Karma and Bhakti, and culminates in Jnana, which last is the final stage of spiritual life.

It is not a sectarian gospel, but deals with all the Yogas and is thus a comprehensive gospel of Yoga or spiritual life and includes all the ways and means, by which man is brought into union with God. It is in fact, says the author, one of the most remarkable features of the great scripture that according to its teaching, the various components of spiritual life —Karma, Bhakti and Jnana— should be kept in balance and harmony, and that those, who claim a monopoly for any one of these as the only method, go against the very spirit of its teaching.

The author has discharged his work of exposition in an admirable manner. The style is beautiful, and withal easy and simple. The book is a valuable addition to the daily increasing literature on the 'Gita', and will be a great help in grasping the meaning, teachings and spirit of the great scripture.

There is only one remark that needs to be added. In the translation published by the author in 1930, Verse VII. 16 was rendered as "Four types of men worship me—the man in distress, the man who wishes to learn, (artharthi) the man who has an object to

(Continued in Col. 1).

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

London Is Interested—In Indian Art—Two Main Tendencies—A Political "Tamasha"—Or, A Serviceable Art Exhibition—Art Dealers' Rally—Or Help To Artists—Mr. De La Valette Says—"Powerful Artistic Currents"—Are "Basis Of National Life" To-day—A Curious Coincidence—Markham Report Is "Gita"—In London As Well As Simla!—And, Yet It Has No "Locus Standi"!—New House, Decoration And Accommodation For Indian Museum In London—And, "Central" Museum For New Delhi!

London, or at least the part of it interested in Indian affairs, seems to be still busy speculating about the elaborate project of a big Indian art exhibition in London. The Marquess of Willingdon and Sir William Llewellyn, President of the Royal Academy refer to a 'definite plan backed by responsible authorities' and to 'consultation with experts and authorities in India.' India remains unconsulted. But curiously or rather significantly, enough the group that is fervently championing the rally in London of antiquarians and art dealers and collectors is silent about India's present-day art as they are scornfully unaware of the necessity, which the Marquess of Willingdon and Sir William Llewellyn feel, of consulting informed and responsible opinion in India. The objectives of the proposed exhibition remain, therefore, nebulous. Is the exhibition to be political 'tamasha?' Or, is it to be a serviceable, informative, art exhibition? Or is it to be the grand rally for the benefit solely of antiquarians, art dealers and collectors?

The Cave Temple, Tirulkalikundrum, (S. I.) illustration of rock-cut architecture. Particularly interesting is the magnificent flight of steps marked off from the Vihar varandah.

'Curios' Shop Tamasha

If it is to be, a mere political 'tamasha' advertising, as some in London have suggested of the Federation, or even if it is to be a glorified 'curios' shop of Indian art antiquities, India can dispense with advertisement and, conditions of museums being what they are, luridly revealed by the Markham Report, India cannot afford the luxury of a big, improvised, ephemeral and extravagant 'curios' shop in London—however glorious the prospect might seem to Sir Edwin Lutyens, Mr. Robert Byron, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Dara and others of the same ambitious brand.

Sensible Suggestions

But there are, others, like Sir Francis Younghusband, Mr. John De La Valette, Mr. Selwyn Brinton and Capt W. E. Gladstone Solomon, who have, it would appear, adopted a more rational and sensible point of view for a serviceable Indian art exhibition in London. Sir Francis Younghusband, Chairman, of the India Society would want the 'whole-hearted support' of India's 'leading people' as well as of the Governments and the States. Mr. John de la Valette, Vice-Chairman of the India Society, observes rightly, that 'to be of real use an Indian exhibition should be cultural and comprehensive in a way that boldly links the past with the present-day India's 'powerful artistic currents' are, he adds, 'the basis of her national life to-day. In this, India stands alone among the great cultural nations of the world' Therefore, he argues justifiably, 'an exhibition that would do justice to this aspect of Indian culture must go beyond the scope of the Persian and Chinese exhibitions at Burlington House.'

The Antiquarian Fetish Would Be 'No Gesture'

If this cannot be achieved, he concludes, within the attractive but limited possibilities in space and in time available at Burlington House, an appropriate setting can doubtless be found elsewhere. 'Capt. Gladstone Solomon thinks, quite rightly of course, that 'it would be no 'gesture to India' if the proposed exhibition at the Royal Academy were restricted only to a review of India's ancient and mediaeval art, which has evoked the facile panegyrics of the pessimists of our own time 'ad nauseam' to the detriment of India's wonderful and wonderfully neglected artistic genius

Vigorous Art Movement.

"The word 'comprehensive' which Lord Willingdon has linked with this long-mooted project will best be realised by an exhibition of Indian art which by the scope and breadth of its survey shall implement the vigorous constructive efforts which have been set going in recent years". With the material at our disposal, that of India would be, writes Mr. Selwyn Brinton, as good as even better, (than Chinese or Persian Art Exhibitions) and would include the present art movement which is following her wonderful old tradition, beside giving a stimulus to the wider issue of Indian culture."

The Sole Condition.

It would be thus obvious that those like the leaders of the India Society and Capt. Gladstone Solomon who had already organised a successful exhibition in 1934, who have first-hand experience, some reliable information and knowledge of actual Indian conditions of art in India should be clear in their legitimate demands for the claims of contemporary artists in India. To their arguments, I would add one more. The economic conditions of India, the pitiable conditions of Indian museums in India and the live art necessities of the country, make the idea of an extravagant exhibition of art in London tolerable only on the sure expectation of the opportunity it could thus afford for the display and practical encouragement to India's rising generation of artists.

Conviction And Courage.

I was very happy therefore to note that Mr. John de la Valette, Vice-Chairman of the India Society, should have unmistakably and with the courage of his convictions expressed the art necessities as they are felt by those who have constructively worked in co-operation with India. Mr. John de la Valette's experience and conduct of the exhibition in 1934 entitles him to be heard. He does not make a fetish of the 'Academy' show. If, as I already pointed here over a fortnight ago, the methods for exhibition which he then followed could be adopted and the practical assistance of experienced workers like Capt. Gladstone Solomon be secured, there would be little scope for the exhibition to go astray and degenerate into a 'tamasha' or a glorified and costly 'curios' shop.

Curious Coincidence

It is a curious coincidence that the Sunday "Times" (London) should end its kindly editorial on the new Indian Constitution with blessings to the proposed Indian art exhibition in London and, this is noteworthy, a plea for "a scarcely less valuable move" to "expand the permanent museum of Indian art at South Kensington, and rehouse it in a worthier and less out-of-the-way building." Soon enough Mr. Markham of the famous report on "Museums In India" is found busy questioning (House of Commons) the Secretary to the Board of Education:—Mr. S. F. Markham (National Labour. Nottingham) Whether in view of the interest now taken in Indian art and culture he will say what steps are being taken to house the collections of the Indian museum adequately; and, if no better building is available, whether plans are being considered for the more suitable decoration of the existing galleries "

Markham Ubiquitous

Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, in reply, said: "The question of providing more suitable accommodation for the Indian museum is receiving consideration. In the meantime it is not proposed to enter into any general schemes of re-decoration of the existing galleries".

The Government of India are, officially innocent of Mr. Markham's activities. His famous report is officially unavailable to press in India.

Governments Hustled!

If the wise reminiscent mention of alert Simla newspaper correspondents however are to be any index, the Markham report seems to be as great a 'Gita' in Simla as in London. For, it is taken as the great authority on whose recommendation the Government of India appear to have been inspired to push their grandiose scheme for the unwanted 'Central' museum at New Delhi Things are, certainly, getting 'curioser and curioser.' But there is little time or scope for doubt as to where exactly the controlling inspiration for museums and art exhibition is centralised and why Simla and London are in a hurry.

OUR SHORT STORY

THE WEDDING

(BY MISS BERTA DA MENEZES BRAGANZA)

For fifteen long years, Filsu had lived in Mr. Nepomuciano's house. She had come there at an age which left no recollections.

Her mother, a peasant woman, a tenant of Mr. Nepomuciano, had died when she was hardly five and it was then that in the name of charity her "batcar" (land-lord) had taken her into custody.

About her father, though none ventured to say who exactly he might be, it was general knowledge that he was of that class called the "good people". But she was what is called an "illegitimate" child, one with no right to exist since born without the sanction of law. And as such —this born rebel against social conventions.....this stigma on "respectability!—had, as became her father's "goodness", been disowned by him.

And so, Filsu had grown up in Mr. Nepomuciano's house and, only till recent months, had known no other home.

Right from the beginning she had been taught to make herself useful to her charitable protectors. Gradually as she grew, she was thoroughly trained to do all the work in the house. And as Rosa—an old "poskem" (adopted) domestic inherited by Mr. Nepomuciano from his parents—became too old to work, Filsu came to be the only servant in the house.—in compensation for the "charity" done to her...a wageless one.

But Filsu gave no thought to wages. She had a tender, sincere devotion for her masters. Dolorosa, her mistress, she considered a second mother. She substituted her for that other blurry image of the past of which child-memory had only left in her mind two tender, kind eyes, black like her own. Her masters were everything to her. They gave her all she needed. Why should she want wages?.....

However hard she might have to work, she did it all without a grudge, doing it for people she considered her own.

Healthy and strong, she developed into a handsome girl. Her mind exempt from all care, she held the highest opinion of the world in which she lived. Satisfied with her lot, she was always cheerful and happy. Content with her present, she gave no thought to a future.

But the day was soon coming which would bring a sudden drastic overhaul of Filsu's whole outlook on life.

2.

Having finished his lyceum, Bonifacio had been at home some months—giving his poor brain a rest after so many years of continuous studying. His father—right at the time when his son was born—had made up his mind that his Bonifacio should be a lawyer. And now, they were long in deciding to what experienced one he should go..to learn law-books by heart.

It was these long idle months that moulded Filsu's future.

They had known each other well from childhood. They were about the same age. As children they had played together. But despite the certain frankness that comes between people acquainted in childhood, their relations had always been of servant and master.

Now, however, Filsu was quick to perceive a sudden change. Bonifacio's attention seemed too frequently drawn towards her. Whenever she chanced to look his way, their eyes invariably met. She felt he was ever watching her..and he seemed to take no trouble in hiding it from her. At first, she was disturbed and embarrassed. But that was not for long. That embarrassment soon left her, giving place to a secret thrill. She began to feel in a new way forwards her young master. It was something strange and different from what it had hitherto been. She too seemed to find attractions in him.

This mutual attraction took gigantic strides and before long bolder relations established between them. The silent looks, gave place to secret meetings and open talk.

But by and by having overcome the first lure of her new developments, Filsu seemed suddenly to become disturbed, seriously troubled again. Her inferiority-complex stirred within her..Was she not doing something illicit? No, she had no right ..she was only a servant. Fear crept in. She must kill that new feeling that had kindled in her. She begged, entreated Bonifacio to leave her alone. But in Bonifacio there was no place for any mental or spiritual struggle. Filsu was too attractive.....the animal was strong in him.

He gave no encouragement to her decision. And, in consequence at the given movement, that other feeling which Filsu strived in vain to stifle in the depths of her heart, raised itself above fear..and Bonifacio was the victor.

Time passed and one day Filsu realized that she was in the family-way. Terrible days followed...grave forebodings filled her mind. For days she ruminated a whole host of questions. Then seizing an opportune moment confided her news to Bonifacio.

But one bitter truth succeeded another. It was a puzzling scene, the breaking of that news.

In a dusky twilight, they stood before each other. She spoke. His waxy face became more blank. He looked vacantly over her head. Both stood a moment in silence. And then each moved away. It was all.

For weeks, in vain Filsu tried to have another interview. He, however, gave her no chance of meeting him alone. Her efforts were hopeless. He openly avoided her. But she seemed not to understand it until early one morning he left for Pangim.. He had finished deciding where he would go to study law.

Filsu..it was like an unexpected slap on her face. She found it hard to believe it was true. But as the numbness of that first moment left, she clearly grasped the truth. It was as though there was no ground under her feet.. It was agony. What was she to do? In her bitterness suicide seemed to be the only solution. But somehow, despite the condition of her mind, the idea never remained long enough to take its hold. It was too contrasting with her healthy youth.

She must seek some help, tell someone. Besides, there would soon be no means to keep her condition secret. But whom to tell?

There was only Dolorosa and old Rosa. But how to tell them? and how would they take it? and then, what could Rosa do for her?..What help could be in the power of the old woman to give? If she must tell, then it could only be to Dolorosa. Filsu settled.

She however, took long to do it. Everyday she told herself that she must speak to Dolorosa. More than once everyday she thought she had found the appropriate moment, but each time the query, how would the old lady take it? made her recede. Week after week passed in this manner and Filsu's secret remained with her.

But soon it would no longer be a secret. Mustering up courage she finally decided.

It was late in the evening. Dolorosa was in her room whiling away her time in the usual manner, telling her beads. Sitting sideways at a little window—a silhouette in relief against the slowly fading light outside—she looked out at the cocoanut trees ..There was nothing else there to see

Filsu saw her through the half-open door of the room. Her mistress' seraphic look gave her encouragement. She quietly went in. Dolorosa, seeing her, enquired what she wanted. Filsu grew confused. Taking a little time, faltering, "Nothing" she answered. Dolorosa continued with her rosary. Filsu stood behind stroking the back of her chair, her mind busy as to when and how to begin.

A long moment elapsed. Filsu seemed to find no words to formulate her thought. Dolorosa having travelled a long way over her heads, moved in her position, sighed, prolonged the sigh into a yawn. Filsu found words:

"Bai, (lady) I've something to tell you." But that was all. Dolorosa's questioning met with no answer, and anxious to finish the latter continued her prayers.

This, however, was not for long. Filsu's words had touched a weak spot. Her inquisitiveness excited, she could not put her mind to her prayers. Interrupting them, she turned towards Filsu:

"What is it?"

Filsu remained silent. Dolorosa enquired over and over again and met with no answer. The girl's silence roused greater and greater inquisitiveness. The old lady's face put on a praying look. Every second of Filsu's silence brought a more feverish anxiety to know. Stricken with curiosity she begged, entreated Filsu to speak.

Filsu fidgeted, rubbed her feet against each other, her fingers nervously stroked the back of the chair.

Then, her eyes cast down, mistaking her mistress's inquisitive anxiety for solicitude, she broke her news.

Dolorosa stared stupified, open-mouthed. Then as she seemed to grasp more firmly what she heard, again curiosity took possession of her.

"But who..who was it?" she repeatedly entreated. The kindly anxious tone, made Filsu find it all the more difficult to answer. In her hopelessness, her eyes became blurry, tears began to fall in drops from her long eye-lashes, a lump stuck in her throat..she burst into sobs.

Dolorosa insisted on and on, showing herself even more and more solicitous. And finally, finished by compelling Filsu, in a mighty effort, in making her confession.

Bonifacio!.. Amazing was the change that took place in Dolorosa's whole appearance..

The kindly, fragile old lady in a flash turned into..the true personification of fury. Her thin, bony figure seemed all at once charged with electricity. Her broad otherwise expressionless eyes glared, her jaw twitched nervously, her mouth contorted as in a fit of rage she shrilled out "liar, liar" in Filsu's face.

Then, while the latter falling at her feet, in the midst of sobs swore she had spoken the truth, begged for pity, Dolorosa pouring out vituperations, brandishing her rosary, calling on God as she cursed, left the room.

Soon the whole house was one mighty outburst: Mr. Nepomuciano roared out imprecations making Filsu tremble like a blade of grass in a storm. Old Rosa moved about complaining she had never seen such things in all her long life. Sighing, crossing herself she called on God and the Virgin Mary to come in aid.. And at the moment it was hard to say on which side her sympathy lay.

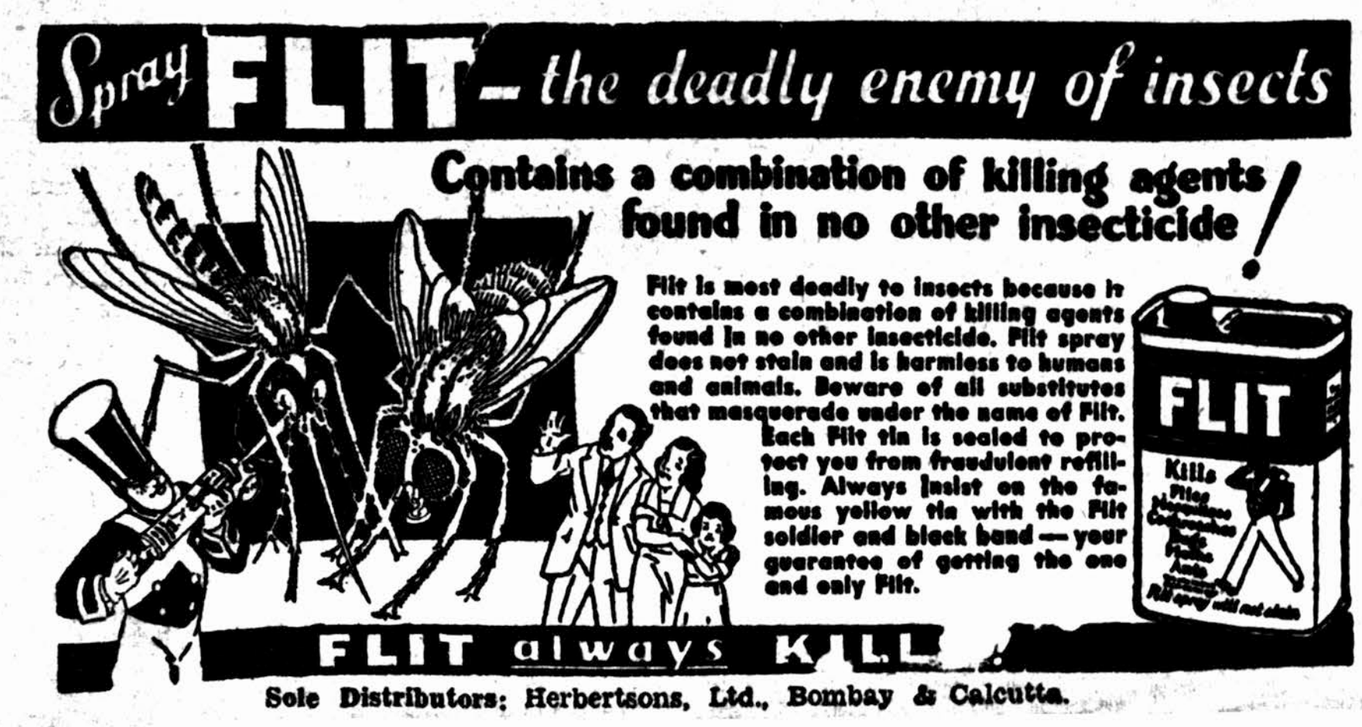
Treated as ungrateful, slanderer and much more, reminded of her long dead mother by curses showered on her, she was ordered to leave the house, never to put her foot there again.

In vain did Filsu plead. There was no mercy. The verdict was passed..the sentence had to be executed.

For the first time, Filsu faced the terrible truth which hitherto she had been blind to see.. She had nothing and none to call her own. She was born an out-caste, she would always be an out-caste..she would die one.

Early next morning, when still dark, after a few kindly words and counsel from old Rosa—class sympathies, no doubt..desire to help in need a fellow out-caste—Filsu left for ever the house which for fifteen years had been her home.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT)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Sports Jottings From Here And There

B. P. H. A. ON NEXT NEW ZEALAND TOUR

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

With regard to the invitation extended to India by the New Zealand Hockey Association, the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association has passed the following resolutions:—

1. If a representative Hockey Team was sent to New Zealand, it must be by the Indian Hockey Federation only.

2. That the total expenses of the tour must be met by the N. Z. H. A.

3. That there is something in the suggestion of Mr. G. D. Sondhi, President, Punjab Hockey Association, regarding the question of Sham Amateurism in Hockey in India and that this should be thoroughly thrashed out at a meeting of the I. H. F

MANAVADAR STATE TEAM.

4. Relative to the suggestion in the letter from the N. Z. H. A. of Manavadar State sending a team there is no reason why a private team should not go provided:—

(a) The permission is granted by the I H. F.

(b) That it is purely a team consisting of regular players of Manavadar State only, and that no representative matches are played.

(c) If the I. H. F. sanctions this then the list of players of the Manavadar Team must be scrutinized by the I. H. F

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

As it will be seen from the above resolutions, the B. P. H. A has no objection to sending an official or a private team, approved by the I. H. F., to New Zealand next year. But it wants to lay it down clearly and unmistakably that if a representative Indian side were to be sent it must by the I. H. F. only. If, on the other hand a private team like the Manavadar State Team is to go, it should be restricted to the "bona fide" members of that particular team. And the latter should not play any representative matches—evidently in the name of India—in New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND'S TERMS.

First of all everybody would like to send an official team, instead of a private one—even though the latter may be approved by the I H. F. The obvious reason for it is that the controlling body would be responsible for all the details of the tour and if there is any profit to be made out of it, it would benefit the I. H. F. The difficulty in the way of sending an official team is that the N. Z. H. A. are pleading their inability to meet all the expenses of the tour They want us to send a team on the same terms as before which, by the way, will require every member of the team or his provincial association to find Rs. 500 to meet a part of their travelling expenses.

CAN'T AFFORD

This proposition has been discountenanced by everybody, as it is thought that Indian money—a rare commodity as it is—should not be frittered away for the benefit of other people On the last occasion India did it in a missionary spirit. But she cannot afford to be so generous every time. New Zealanders agree with one voice that the visit of the Indian team has improved their hockey beyond measure. It is now up to them to find the money to pay for a second visit, if they are really keen on improving their game in this manner

I. H. F MUST INSIST

India is spending huge sums of money almost every year to entertain Tennis and Cricket teams from foreign lands. A football team from England may also visit this country next cold weather. If a poor country like India can make so much sacrifice, I fail to see any reason why New Zealand should not do so. India, being the champion hockey country in the world, may receive similar invitations from other parts of the world. How could she please everybody at her own expense? In my opinion, the I. H. F. should insist that the N. Z. H. A. if they are auxious to have an Indian team to tour their country, must see their way to pay all the expenses of the tourists.

B. P. H A.'S OBJECTION

As for the Manavadar State undertaking the tour on the terms of the N. Z. H. A., I would much rather dissuade them on the grounds stated above. But if the said state—or any club or individual for the matter of that.—insist on the I. H. F. to grant them permission, I do not see how the controlling body can refuse it. The B. P. H. A. wants to lay it down that in such cases the choice of players should be restricted to the members of the team only I do not see why it should be so.

If the Maharaja of Patiala could bring out a team of Australian Cricketers to India with the permission of the Boards of control in India and Australia and if Lord Tennyson, Sir Julien Cahor and others could take out teams to different parts of the world with the approval of the M. C. C. I fail to understand why the some privilege should be denied to Indian tourists As a matter of fact football teams sponsored or recognised by the I. F. A. have visited South Africa, Ceylon, Java and Malaya States.

INDIA'S PRESTIGE

There cannot, therefore, be any serious objection to a team like the Manavadar State team making the trip to New Zealand. Nor could their field of choice be arbitrarily restricted. If they wish to include players from outside their state they may do so with the permission of the I. H. F. and the provincial associations concerned. The team which goes out of the country must be strong enough to uphold the prestige of Indian hockey. Although they may not play any respresentative matches in the Test sense, they cannot be prevented from meeting representative sides there. Just as Jack Ryder's team played against an Indian XI, in different parts of India, they would play against new Zealand sides. Consequently, the Indian team which would leave these shores must not be a second-rate combination.

SHAM AMATEURISM.

What is worrying the minds of some people is the question of Sham Amateurism or Shamateurism as it is popularly called in the Lawn Tennis world. G. D. Sondhi of Lahore, Behram Doctor of Bombay and P Gupta of Calcutta have something to say in this connection. As they have been directly in touch with the various foreign tours Indian teams have undertaken during the last few years, their opinions should command our deep consideration. Will they state in clear and unambiguous terms wherein lies this business of Shamateurism? I abhor anything which is Sham Let there be pure and unadulterated professionalism, if you like, as well as amateurism. I would not make any distinction between the followers of each path. But there should be no humbug about either.

A REASONABLE ADJUSTMENT.

I am aware of the fact that under present conditions, a professional player is debarred from participating in the Olympic games. In fact games like Cricket and Tennis have been left out of it because there is a touch of professionalism in them. There is a chance of Soccer being similarly banned, as there is a suspicion of shamateurism in this game also. Hockey may come under the same hammer one of these days. The result of all this will be that the sporting world will have to reconsider their position with regard to amateurism and professionalism

I expect a more reasonable and equitable adjustment between the two That is, professionals and amateurs may have separate tournaments of their own but there should be 'mixed' tournaments, both national and international, as well. Even the Olympic games may have a section for professionals That is however, a far cry. What we are concerned with at present is that Shamateurism should be stopped. The I. H. F and the provincial associations may be called upon to do this.

Members of the "Labour Excursion Special" party sight-seeing at Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda

...ie management of Sayaji Iron Works, Baroda, arranged with the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to run on the 4th instant an excursion train between Timba Road Station and Baroda for the benefit of the workmen of the Iron Works. Photo shows the party on its arrival at Baroda Railway Station.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.**

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Groom student in England. Parents of an exceptionally fair complexioned Kanyakubja Brahman girl may request for form Box No. 8879, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Earnest Workers, to earn 5 to 10 rupees per day. Apply Loan and Mercantile Corporation, II Floor, Coronation Building, Gunbow Street Fort, Bombay. (8858)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Wanted in every town influential and intelligent spare-time Representative for our Darjeeling Tea. Terms liberal. Apply Himalayan Tea Stores, Kurseong. (8833)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

As announced from time to time we give below a few more Adlets received from Helpless Unemployed who find it beyond their pockets to pay for announcing their needs. Employers are requested to go through these free Adlets and see if they can be of any help to any of them? These Free Adlets are inserted with full name and address of the Unemployed. In spite of our requesting the applicants to send their applications without any instructions or conditions some of them have not observed these simple requests. If the undernoted Applicants wish to see their free Adlets appear in some of the future issues of "Bombay Chronicle" or of "Bombay Samachar" they are requested to send their fresh applications in full name and address without any kind of provisos. Ratilal, Bombay 4, P. R. Masina, Satya Prasad Chandola, Bombay 6, S. A. Karim. (175)

Mohamed Khan Pathan, C|o Mir Mohamed, No. 20, Milkman Shop, Budloo Rangari Street, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Watchman. (147—35)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Vaijnath Jagannath Pandya, Room No. 32, House No. 81|83, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2, Now Unemployed, wishes to serve in any office Local or Upcountry. Studied upto Matric and knows Typewriting. Willing to travel anywhere. Can work at Share Bazar also. (148—35)

S. S. Pundit, C|o Veers Photo Studio, Manikeswar Building, Parel, Poibawdi, Bombay, Now Unemployed, after serving for 20 years in Bombay, wishes to get a post as a Building Supervisor or a Rent Collector. Requests some Landlord to give him job at an early date as he has a family of ten depending on him. (149—35)

D. S. Sharma, Kondaji Building, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks situation as a sales Organiser or Manager with some Swadeshi Manufacturing Concern. (150—42)

K. D. Mayekar, Shanti Nivas, First Floor, Room No. 20, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job of Bill Clerk or a Typist at reasonable salary. Has 17 years' experience in Solicitor's Office. (151—29)

Jamna Prasad Asthena, C|o Jaohare Islam Hotel, 77, Doctor Street Corner, Bombay 3, Now Unemployed, offers his services on small remuneration as a Teacher or General Clerk. (152—2)

Shyam Sundar Singha, Bengali Hotel New Club, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaon, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wants to work as a Clerk, Teacher or as a Secretary on moderate pay. He can teach English, Sanskrit and Hindi. New Employer will get his Blessings. (153—42)

Mohamed Attawalla Mohamed Yussuf, C|o Ismailia Recording Co., Room No. 38, Mohamed Hussain Building, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Motor Driver. (154—50)

Dahyalal P. Pandya, Shop No. 13, Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust, Dhabboo Street, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to serve at some Film Company. Willing to go upcountry. (155—35)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

J. J. Day, C|o Miss Mary J. Day, Municipal Boys School No. 1, Junnar, District Poona, Now Unemployed, wants a job as a Teacher or as a Clerk. Has ten years' experience as a General Office Clerk. (156—11)

Ochhavlal T. Gandhi, Dholi Kui, Bajawada, Baroda, Now Unemployed, seeks employment as a Teacher. Is an M.Sc. in Plant Pathology. Well experienced in teaching Mycological Technique and in Physical Education. (157—16)

68. FLATS TO LET

5, Cuffe Parade, "Beach Manor", 2nd floor, two westerly rooms, flat 48, Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building", two and three rooms flats. (8929)

174. BOOKS

Recharge your dry batteries at little cost. Complete instructions As. 8. Send stamps, General Supplies, P. B. 167, Karachi. (8906)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps: Indian Homoeopathic Institute (Regd.) P.O.—Datha (Kathiawar. India). (8594).

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Get 2 Tins Scented Parimala Betel-Nut Powder by Post. Remitting 1-0-0 or by V.P.P. H. S. T. M. Co., Hindupur, M. & S. M. Rly. (8920)

ROUSING RECEPTION TO DR. KHARE

(From Our Correspondent)

MULKAPORE: August 21.

The Hon. Dr. Khare was given a warm reception at the station when he arrived here 'en-route' to Buldana. He rested here at night. The next day early in the morning a big public meeting was held and he was given a royal reception on behalf of nearly 30 institutions. While replying he asked the audience to strengthen the Congress cause. President Keshao Saojee gave a tea party in his honour where prominent people and workers were introduced to him. On the way to Buldana he was garlanded at every village on road side. People are greatly impressed by his simplicity and mixing with the public.

HARTAL IN SYMPATHY WITH ANDAMAN HUNGER-STRIKERS.

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President Nagpur Provincial Trade Union Congress, Mr Sherlekar, President, Provincial League against Imperialism and Mr. Lalat Shankar, Joint Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation (Provincial Branch) have sent a telegram on behalf of the respective organisations to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Congress President strongly urging the Congress to declare one day's hartal in sympathy with the Andaman hunger-strikers.—United Press.

A Bill to stop sacrifice of animals in public places and places of religious worship has been given notice of by Mr. D. Ramalinga Reddy, a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

MAINTENANCE CLAIM AGAINST MILLIONAIRE'S SON

A notice of motion taken out on behalf of a woman, Pirojbai Malvankar, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court.

This was in connection with her suit for maintenance as the permanent concubine for 10 years of the late Mr. Gulabchand Nagin-chand Jhaveri who died in February last year.

The defendant is the deceased's son Mr. Bhaichand Gulabchand Jhaveri.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary instructed by Surajmull and Co. appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Jinnah instructed by Kanga and Co. for the defendant.

The plaintiff claims a monthly allowance of Rs. 200 for her maintenance out of the estates left by the deceased which, according to her estimation, is valued at about Rs. 25 lakhs.

She has also filed aiother suit to claim Rs. 300 per month as the maintenance for her two minor sons, aged 9 and 7 years respectively. These boys, she alleges, were born to her by the deceased.

Temporary Arrangement

Pending disposal of the two suits she asked for an "interim" arrangement for the payment of Rs. 300 per month for herself and her sons, and made an application to this effect before Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court.

The plaintiff stated that the deceased kept her as his mistress from 1926 till his death. During this period he used to pay her Rs. 500 per month for her maintenance and other household expenses, and he used to treat her like a wife. The plaintiff remained in his continuous, permanent and exclusive keeping as his concubine till his death, so that she was his "Avarudha Stree" according to Hindu Law.

The defendant denied the plaintiff's allegations and pleaded that the plaintiff's suits were false and were filed with a view to blackmail him and extort money from him.

At the hearing of the notice of motion, his lordship did not think it necessary to make any order at the present stage.

GILDER AND NANDA FOR WARDHA

POONA: August 20.

Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health and Excise, Bombay has proceeded to Wardha this afternoon to meet Mahatma Gandhi and discuss with him Prohibition plans for the Presidency.

It is understood that tentative proposals have been made for trying experiments next year in selected areas, and it is learnt that several places have volunteered to become "dry," but no decision will be taken before a full exhaustive enquiry into the possibilities of the places and before consultation with and approval of Gandhiji.

It is understood that tentative schemes have been drawn up for the introduction of prohibition in some Talukas in Ahmednagar District and also in Khandesh, where a very favourable atmosphere prevails for making successful experiments. The whole question will be discussed with Gandhiji after which Dr. Gilder will discuss with him the suggestions made by Gandhiji.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier and Labour expert in the Cabinet, has also left for Wardha. He will discuss with Gandhiji Government plans for Labour legislation and also other proposals to prevent strikes and deadlocks.—

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He Lassoed His Way to Love and Victory!

Such is the Hero of

JAYBHARAT MOVIETONE'S
Super Sensational Stunt Picture

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TALKIES—:—Sandhurst Road

Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

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THE PRESIDENT

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Drawing CROWDED Houses at

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Time: Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
SPECIAL LADIES' SHOW ON THURSDAY AT 1-30 P.M.

Superb Tamil Talkie

"SRI THIAGARAJA"

Featuring:
MADIRIMANGALAM NATESA IYER, T. P. K. SASTRI, S. K. SUNDARAM, SRIMATHI KAMALA & SRIMATHI SITA

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Daily 6-30, 10 p.m.
Matinee at 3-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

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Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
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IT DRAWS CROWDED HOUSES
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"PUNJAB LANCERS"

A story of romance of a Graduate against the military background.

RANEE

The Kapi-Gorilla is lustily cheered for her wonderful acting

Directors:—MR. HOMI MASTER and NARAYAN DAVARE

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COMING SHORTLY

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres. 855 kc/s.

a.m.

11-0 Light Music. Hirabai Barodekar

p.m

12-30 "For Children." (Marathi). By Sonibai Joglekar. 1-0 The Radio Quartet. Leader, Dominic Pereira. 4-30 Hindustani Songs. Roshanalli of Hyderabad. 5-20 An Instrumental Duet. 5-35 A Recital of Konkani Songs. By Jim Fernandes and Luis Borges. Accompanied by the String Syncopaters. 6-30 Evensong. From St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-30 Lener String Quavers Quartet in A Minor, Op. 51. No. 2 Brahms. (Recorded—Columbia). 8-0 The Four Quavers. Presented by Roberto Rodrigues in Songs and Dances with Dolores Desotto. 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Tomney Dorsey and his Orchestra. (Recorded—H. M V.) 9-0 Talk (English): "Songs of the Countryside." Folk songs of Marwar. By Devendra Satyarthi. 9-15 The News. 9-30 "The Melodious Rainbow." The VUB Indian Orchestra. 9-40 Ghazals (Recorded). 9-50 "A Night in Arabia" The VUB Indian Orchestra. 10-0 "Dattak Soon." A Marathi Musical Play. Written by V. A. Pathare. Directed by V. Zaoba.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres. 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Sachin Das of Calcutta. 7-50 Gandhari on Sitar and Sarangi. 8-0 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. Classical and Light Music. 8-30 Children's Programme

p.m.

12-30 Indian Recorded Music. 6-30 Sachin Das of Calcutta. 7-0 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. Classical and Light Music. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "The Glory that was Ind." No 3. Taxilla, Harrapa, and Mohenjodaro. By Pt. Laxshmi Dhar Shastri. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 3-0 p.m.) 8-30 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. Classical and Light Music. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "A Tale of Two Cities." No. 4. Delhi and Agra. Shahjehan's Capital. By P. C. Addv. 10-0 "The Three B's." A Recorded Programme

GOGRA CHANGES COURSE

Adampur Bund Gives Way: Waters Enter Villages

PATNA, Aug. 21.

A telephonic message received from Chapra says that the Adampur Bund gave way last night and Gogra has taken North-Easterly course and water is entering the villages.—United Press.

POLICE TERROR ALLEGED

JUBBULPORE: August 21.

For a small theft case somewhere, police are terrorising one and all here, says a message from Gwarighat, a suburb of Jubbulpore.

It is alleged that in the course of their investigation into a theft case they called for some persons and adopted "third degree methods" to extort confessions.

Two ladies and two men, it is alleged have been injured as a result of Police belabouring and Dr. S. K. Bose, Sub-Assistant Surgeon-in-Charge, B. N. Railway Hospital, Nowbagh, has issued medical certificates to these persons expressing the opinion that the injuries have been caused by merciless slapping, lathi strokes and hitting with shoes.—United Press.

Japan And Exachange Rate Of Yen

TOKIO, Aug. 21.

An agreement has been reached with the exchange banks to support the Japanese Government's exchange policy, namely, the maintenance of the exchange rate of 14d to an yen.—Reuter's Special.

SIGNAL OFFICER-IN CHIEF FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Colonel E. N. F Hitchins has been appointed Signal Officer-in-Chief, India, with effect from February 17, 1938.—Reuter.

Tagore To Join Prabhat?

POONA, Aug. 16

Dr. Tagore and his company are soon to join Prabhat Film to make up a semi-English and semi-Hindi picture

It is understood that the film will be about pre-historic times, and students of Dr. Tagore's College will take part as artists. It is understood some Madrasees will be taken up

FRONTIER GANDHI ENTERS PUNJAB

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

Shouts of "Frontier Gandhi zindabad; Abdul Ghaffar Khan zindabad; and Hindu-Muslim unity zindabad" rent the air at the Lahore station this morning when, at end of the five-year ban against his entering the Punjab, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, accompanied by Dr. Choitram Gidwani arrived at Lahore en route to Sind.—A.P.

Pandit Nehru And Indira Reach Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Aug. 21.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his daughter, Miss Indira Nehru, arrived here this evening from Bombay. He is staying with his sister, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister for local Self-Government.

Mrs. Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal's mother is also at present in Lucknow.—A. P.

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MALHARRAO WADI
KALBADEVI ROAD.
BOMBAY 2

Britain's Threat To China And Japan

Chinese Blow Up Wharf

Warehouse Reduced To Ashes

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.

Chinese have blown up a wharf, ten miles down the river from the Bund which the Japanese have been using to land naval forces for sorties against Pootung.

Shortly after midnight warehouse on the waterfront in Pootung burst into flames and burned so intensely that the heat was felt aboard His Majesty's "Danae" lying in midstream.

Jardine Matheson deny that the brewery was taken over by Japanese troops and state that Japanese are picketing the brewery but allowing the plant to operate normally.—Reuter

"Unspeakable Outrage"

WASHINGTON Aug. 20.

"WIN OR LOSE, JAPAN WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO JUSTIFY THIS UNSPEAKABLE OUTRAGE" COMMENTS THE "WASHINGTON POST"

"OFTEN IN HISTORY GREAT NATIONS HAVE RISKED THE MORAL CONDEMNATION AND JEOPARDISED THEIR FUTURE IN ORDER TO SATISFY THE LUSI FOR CONQUEST. NEVER HAS SUCH AN ACTION BEEN TAKEN MORE BLATANTLY, AND WITH LESS REGARD FOR THE CONSEQUENCES TO CIVILISATION AS A WHOLE. THAN IN THE CASE OF THE PRESENT JAPANESE ATTACK ON SHANGHAI" —REUTER.

CROSSING OF NORTH ATLANTIC

Fastest East-To-West Flight Recorded

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The fastest east-to-west crossing of the North Atlantic yet attained in the series of survey flights was made to-day by the Imperial Airways "Caledonia" in 11 hours 33 minutes, with a speed of over 170 miles in an hour. The previous record was "Cambria's" 11 hours, 57 minutes. The "Coledonia" once reached 16,000 feet in order to avoid clouds.—Reuter's Special

Fruitless Search For Soviet Flyers

BARROW (Alaska) Aug. 21.

James Mattern, the American airman, landed here this morning after a fruitless search of the missing Soviet flyers. Mattern spent several hours in the air battling with fog.

15 PLANES TO SEARCH

A Moscow message says 15 aeroplanes will participate in the endeavour to locate the missing Soviet flyers.—Reuter.

25,000 Reservists Ready To Rejoin Colours

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Over 25,000 reservists have notified the Army Record Offices that they are desirous of accepting the offer to rejoin the colours.—Reuter's Special.

Right To Claim Damages Reserved

Warships Bombard Pootung

EASTERN DIST. OF SHANGHAI STILL BURNING

LONDON: August 20.

British Government representatives at Nanking and Tokio are informing the Chinese and Japanese Governments that Britain reserves all rights as regards holding them responsible for damage and loss of life and property of British subjects as the result of hostilities in China.

A protest has also been made to Japan regarding properties in the International Settlement occupied by Japanese forces.

The Japanese Government are being informed that even if occupation can be justified, compensation will be payable and claims presented in due course.—Reuter

JAPANESE WARSHIPS BOMBARD POOTUNG

Eastern Dist. Of Shanghai Still Burning

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21.

Japanese warships, strung out for 12 miles between Shanghai and Woosung, joined in the bombardment which was opened against Pootung, the Chinese artillery replying the fires.

The eastern district of Shanghai is still burning, flames completing the destruction of the ware-houses at Pootung owned by the British firm, Messrs. Mackenzie and Company.

JAPANESE PLANES SHOT DOWN

A Nanking message says four Japanese planes were shot down this morning in an engagement over the Chinese aerodrome at Yangchow. The engagement followed a raid in which six Japanese planes flew over the aerodrome and dropped several bombs.—Reuter's Special.

MORE BRITISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATE

SHANGHAI: August 21.

The Japanese 'planes and warships continue their activity against the Chinese positions. Fires blaze everywhere.

Over 200 more Britons, chiefly women and children, sailed for Hongkong. A baby boy and a girl were born to two mothers on the refugee ships which arrived at Hongkong.

Qualified observers of the military situation report that the Japanese forces in the Eastern District of the Settlement, are in no real danger, unless they lose their heads. Their main trouble is from snipers. Their main strength is from cruisers able to rush reinforcements and the use of guns effectively. If the Chinese could bomb warships out of the river, the Japanese position would be serious.—Reuter.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras has donned a Khadi suit—thanks to "C. R.'s" gift of Khadi cloth; and the Governor of Central Provinces has also accepted a gift of Khadi cloth from the Prime Minister of that province. Our cartoonist imagines Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, taking the hint and himself going in for a Khadi costume, cap and dhoti complete and making his appearance at public functions as the "Khadi-clad" Governor.

GILDER EXAMINES MAHATMA

Blood-pressure Going Up: Advises Rest

WARDHAGANJ: August 21.

Dr. Gilder, Minister of Health and Excise, with Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary for the Bombay Government, came over here to see Mahatma Gandhi to-day and to discuss with him the Prohibition policy.

Incidentally, Dr. Gilder examined Gandhiji, as the latter was not looking well and found that the blood-pressure was again going up. He has, therefore, advised Mahatma Gandhi to take as much rest as possible and to avoid interviews.

Dr. Gilder and Mr. Nanda left this evening for Bombay.—United Press.

HYPERION STAKES

Aga Khan's "Sultan Mahommed" Wins

LONDON, Aug. 21.

At Hursepark, there was something of a sensation in the defeat of the heavily backed St. Leger Candidate, William Woodward's Perifox by Sultan Mahommed, owned by H.H the Aga Khan, at Level Weights in the Hyperion Stakes, run over a distance of one mile, four furlongs, 146 yards. The race resulted as follows:—

SULTAN MAHHOMED	1
PERIFOX	2
BATTLE ROYAL	3

Only three ran. The win was by two lengths. Four lengths separated the second and the third horses.

The following were starting prices: Eleven/four, Sultan Mahommed, two/Five Perifox, Twenty/one, Battle Royal.—Reuter's Special

SATYAMURTI AND STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Message Held Up As Objectionable

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Sjt. Satyamurti has been informed by the Telegraph department that the message wired by him to the Students' Conference at Allahabad has been held up at Agra as objectionable.

The message was addressed to Dr. Ashraf, care of "Swarajya Bhuvan," Allahabad.

Sjt. Satyamurti intends to bring the matter up before the Assembly through the Congress Party.

New Members In Central Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Thirty-nine new members are expected to take oath in the Assembly on Monday, of these 18 are elected and 21 nominated. Notable new members are J. A. Thorne, Home Secretary, who replaced Mr. Maxwell, Home Member, due to the latter's illness, Mr. Kamalauddin Ahmad in place of Sir R. S. Sarma; and Mr. R. E. Mudie Tilden, Patterson and Pursell, representatives of the Central Government.

Britain's Policy In Palestine Exposed

Arabs Have India's Fullest Sympathy, Says Narendra Dev

"The Arab cause is of intimate concern to us. Constitutionally we may have no voice in the matter. But they have our fullest sympathy in their fight against British Imperialism. We too are looking forward to the day when we will vanquish British Imperialism and establish a new social order based on economic justice,"

In these words Acharya Narendra Dev concluded his talk on the "Problem of Palestine" at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening.

His lecture was the second of a series of lectures on "Foreign Affairs," which have been organised by the Congress Socialist Party.

BRITAIN'S SELFISH POLICY

Acharya Narendra Dev in the course of his talk conclusively pointed out how British policy in Palestine was inspired by self-interest. Though Britain spoke with a voice of altruism, the true basis of her policy is the need to preserve inviolate the communications between India and the Eastern Mediterranean.

INDIA'S INTEREST.

The lecturer said that any fight against Imperialism and the politico-economic forces that are keeping nations in chains, whether it be in China or in Palestine, was of particular interest to India and, therefore, must we attempt to understand the problem of Palestine.

Asiatic countries were just now awakening to a new consciousness and a new feeling of strength. The age of theology, tradition and dogma had gone by. They had emerged out of an age-long lethargy and were striving to bring about a fundamental change in the social structure of the Orient.

The speaker thought that two factors had exerted a great influence in bringing about the changed outlook in the East. The first were the two Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917 and the second was the general impact of Western ideas. In 1905 a great gloom was cast over the whole of the East; a defeatist mentality prevailed. But following in the wake of the first Russian Revolution, there was great revolutionary activity in Asia. The second cycle of Revolutionary activity in the East came after the Russian Revolution of 1917.

BRITAIN'S OBJECTIVE.

The movement in Arabia was part of a movement in the whole of the Orient. The Arabs were moved by the same Nationalist feeling and did not like the idea of their homeland being cut off into several bits. The British had decided that there should be an Arab State, a Jewish State and also a British Protectorate. They had appealed to the Arabs in the name of the persecuted Jews and put forward their claims to regard Palestine as their homeland. Britain always talked like that. She spoke with the voice of altruism, but they would never sacrifice their own interest.

The speaker then went on to point out what the interest of Britain in Palestine was. Palestine was to them of very great strategic importance in keeping their hold over India.

They commanded the Suez Canal, no doubt; but there could be a parallel land route Napolean had thought of this route when he wanted to hit the British in India. Germany had the same idea, when she planned the Berlin-Baghdad railway. Now the British wanted to have a system of railways through Palestine and Transjordan to Basra in the Persian Gulf. Besides Haifa was to be a great air-base, the key of air-routes connecting India and Europe. A strong Arabia might jeopardise their communications.

POLICY TOWARDS ARABS.

It was, therefore, necessary to keep the Arabs weak; at the same time, it was equally necessary to keep them contented. This had become more necessary, because Italy was rapidly becoming a power in the Mediterranean. Italy was constantly fanning up Arab patriotism and keeping them discontented. These two problems of keeping the Arabs weak and yet contended were inconsistent with each other. This was not all.

PROMISE TO JEWS.

There was one more interest to be placated. This was the interest of the Jews. At the time of the war, Britain urgently wanted the support of world. Jewry, firstly, to finance the war schemes of the allies and secondly to induce America, where the Jews had great influence, to join the Allies. Under this stress England made a declaration favouring the idea of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

The lecturer traced the history of the Zionist movement beginning from the Zionist Congress of 1897 and their demand for a National Home in Palestine. Britain had to support this demand because she wanted the support of the Jews. At the same time to procure the support of the Arabs against Turkey Britain promised to the Arabs that they would bring about a Free Confederation of Arabic States.

BRITAIN'S TACTICS.

Here were various conflicting problems. The Arabs must be pacified and given a State of their own; but they must be kept weak. The Jews who had already purchased enormous lands in the most fertile regions of Palestine, must be confirmed in their possessions. And most important of all the British system of communications between India and Europe must be preserved inviolate.

This problem was proposed to be solved by the British by the partition of Arabia. A part of Palestine is to be united with Transjordania and given over to the Arabs to feed their Nationalist sentiment. The fertile coastland and the valleys were to be given over to the rich Jews and Jerusalem, Bethleham, Nazereth and a corridor connecting Jerusalem with Haifa were to be kept under a Permanent British Mandate.

INDIA STANDS BY ARABS.

But this arrangement was not satisfactory to the Arabs because a population of 16 lakhs of Arabs (including among them a lakh of Christians) were to be confined to a poor and barren land. The Arabs had not accepted the proposals and were not going to accept it and in this fight of theirs against the machinations of British Imperialism, they had the fullest sympathy of every politically-minded Indian.

Govt. Ultimatum To Bhittanis

Return Kidnapped Hindus Or Be Prepared For Blockade By Aeriel Action

BANNU, August 21.

Aeroplanes dropped handbills in the Bhittani territory to-day, warning the inhabitants to restore, before sunset on August 27, the ten Hindus kidnapped since August 1 from Tank Tehsil of Dikhan; otherwise the country excluding the south of Shuza and within five miles of the British border, be blocked by aerial action.

Aerial Action Warning

In case the terms are not complied with, the Bhittanis are advised to remove their women, children and cattle from the area, and not to return till a compromise is arrived at and not to touch unexploded bombs.—A. P.

JINNAH FOR SIMLA

League Annual Session At Lucknow

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, passed through Delhi, en route to Simla, to attend the Session of the Central Assembly. He was met at the station by prominent members of the Muslim League, including the Raja of Mahmudabad, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Annual Session of the League, Nawab Ismail Khan, two representatives of the Azad Muslim League (leftists) and a Muslim Congressite from Ceylon, who, it is understood, discussed with him questions relating to the dates of the League's Annual Session, and the ways and means of popularising the league's programme among the muslim masses.

As regards the Annual Session, it is understood, that October 14, 15, and 16 have been provisionally fixed, and Lucknow has been finally decided as the venue.

The Azad League's Representatives emphasised the necessity of broadening the League's political ideal, by adopting the Constitution Sub-committee's Recommendations, which aim at changing the League's creed from Dominion Status to that of Independence, and asked him to give his wholehearted support to them at the forthcoming Session

JINNAH'S ADVICE

Mr. Jinnan advised them first to throw in their lot with the Muslim League, promising them his unstinted support subsequently.

The Ceylon Congress Muslim discussed with Mr. Jinnah the Palestine affairs, and stressed the need for concerted action in the matter.

It is believed that there was some discussion regarding the Madhesahaba Controversy between Shias and Sunnis in Lucknow which culminated, sometime back, in rioting between the two sects. Mr. Jinnah is believed to have offered his advice that it should be decided by the Muslims themselves without seeking outside intervention.—A. P

LUCKNOW MUSLIMS OBSERVE HARTAL

LUCKNOW, Aug. 20.

About fifty thousand Muslims paraded this evening in procession through the main roads of the city in connection with the observance of Palestine Day. The procession later terminated at a meeting where a resolution protesting against the Palestine report was passed.

Hartal was observed in Muslim quarters where all business was closed.—United Press.

REDUCTION IN DISCOUNT RATE

U. S. Federal Reserve Board Decision

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

The Federal Reserve Board has approved of the reduction from 2 to 1-1|2 per cent of the discount rate of Atlanta and Chicago Reserve Banks. The Board states that with increased recovery, demands of agriculture, industry and commerce for credit have increased considerably and reductions will help member banks in those areas to utilise the Bank credit more easily.—Reuter.

ALICE MARBLE BEATS MARY HURDWICK

FOREST HILLS, August 20.

In the Wightman Cup Alice Marble (United States), beat Mary Hardwick (Great Britain), 4|6, 6|2, 6|4. Miss Hardwick, from 3|4 in the first set pulled up with brilliant backhanders after which Miss Marble slowed up her game. In the second set Miss Hardwick was overdriving and served five double faults.

Helen Jacobs beat Katherine Stammers 6|1, 4|6, 6|4 Miss Jacobs was very steady from the baseline. In the first set Miss Stammers was spectacular but inaccurate. Miss Stammers was 0|1 in the second set but rallied with cross court and sideline shots after Miss Jacob's had led 4|1. In the third set Miss Stammers stormed the net and volleyed and smashed with Miss Jacobs sticking to the baseline and pulled up to 4|5.

Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble outgeneralled Mary Dearman and Joan Ingram, winning 6|3, 6|2.

America lead 3|0 in the first day and seem certain to accomplish the feat of winning the Davis and Wightman Cups in the same year.—Reuter.

MYSTERY SUBMARINES NEAR DARDENELLES

ISTANBUL Aug. 21.

Kemal Ataturk, all members of the Turkish Goverement and the Chief of the General staff Marshal Fezvi, have returned to Istanbul unexpectedly from manoeuvres in the field

It is understood that an important Cabinet meeting is being held to-night, apparently connected with the situation created by the activities of the mysterious submarine in the vicinity of the Dardenelles.—Reuter.

Congress Ministers Make Their Mark

Effective As Speakers And Administrators

REMARKABLE PARTY ORGANISATION

No Opposition Worth The Name In Bombay Assembly

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

POONA, August 21

The general impression that one got after the three days' discussion in the Legislative Assembly on Congress Budget proposals which concluded yesterday evening was that there is no effective opposition to the Congress Ministry.

There might be one or two effective speakers from opposition benches who might have succeeded in pointing out certain mistakes but the Congress Ministers need not be afraid at least in this session of having to face any very effective opposition.

There are group members in the Assembly who have proved to be men who would support Government whoever might be at the helm of affairs whether Congressmen, Congress Democrats or even Civil Service men. This last group has already begun siding with Congress Ministry and many of them have even taken the trouble of making study of the Congress Election Manifesto and some of them have been trying to be good students of history of the Indian National Congress.

The Premier Bala Saheb Kher rightly remarked that if the Congress assuming power means at least achievement of the manifesto then the Congress Legislators deserved to congratulate themselves

Scanning the opposition benches one felt that there were dearth of speakers who could make themselves felt. There are about half a dozen of them but they spoil their cases by indulging in abuses.

It must be said to the credit of the Congress Party of Sir John Abercrombie that all the speeches made on behalf of that Party were both critical and suggestive they did not indulge in abuses which they could very well have done if they wanted to. Abuses of Dr. Ambedkar from the House during the general discussion was felt by everyone because his Party members behaved as if they were leaderless.

Speeches made on behalf of Independent Labour Party were all scathing attack on Ministry. Mr. S. V. Paruleker no doubt made a very good contribution to the debate. Ostensibly his was the best speech during all the three days debate

The Congress Party organisation is really remarkable. No one who is not allowed to speak by Party Executive speaks. Every speaker knows what he is to speak and what he has got to support. For example the two elections that took place in the House, one for Public Accounts Committee and another for the University Senate show shows the efficiency of the Party. All candidates put up by Congress were elected. The difficulty in this will be realised when it is known that election is through single transferable vote system and a single mistake by any member would mean the loss of one seat. The credit for this goes to the Party Executive and participating to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Nagindas Master, and the Chief Whip, Doctor Antroliker.

One wondered what had happened to two knights who were Ministers under the old Constitution for a long time and were Interims during the first six months under this Constitution. I mean Sir D. B. Cooper and Sir S. T. Kambli. They were seen sitting quietly in a back-bench and were not heard even to whisper. They left it to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to defend them. By the way, Sir D. B. Cooper has emerged out as the leader of the Party called the People's and Peasants' Party, con-People's and Peasants' Party. He has got together exactly the number which would entitle him to call himself Party Leader, for otherwise, he would be merely a Group Leader

Rao Bahadur Navle skope on the Budget on behalf of this Party while Sir D. B. Cooper and S. T. Kambli were admiring

Apart from Ministers' speeches which were appreciated from the Congress benches were that of Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. K. Patil, S. K. Firodia and Despande from Nasik. Mr. K. F. Nariman has had experience as a legislator for considerable time and was responsible for keeping the House lively when he was not himself speaking by side remarks which were effective. Here is a sample: "A young member of Independent Labour Party who started of attacking Congress Budget remarked that even Budgets under 1920 Constitution were better than Congress Budget. Mr. Nariman immediately remarked: "But this is the first Budget that you have seen," and sent the House into roars of laughter.

In this connection it might be mentioned that Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan asked Khan Abdul Latif. "Do you enjoy the confidence of the Muslim Community?" When later in the course of his speech he said that Hon. Mr. Yasin Nurie, Minister, did not enjoy the confidence of the Muslim League members. The Khan Bahadur did not know what to say but when he did try to give a reply to Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan the Speaker asked him to confine himself to Budget proposals

During the last three days three out of seven Ministers have spoken and they are Premier Kher, Home Minister Munshi, and Finance Minister A. B. Latthe. The House now knows these three to be capable speakers and effective administrators.

Those who were members of the last Council know Dr. Gilder well about his capacity both to speak as well as to work. The remaining three Ministers are still "dark horses" so far as the House is concerned. Their chance to speak comes next week and, judging from platform speeches that they have delivered, one can easily expect them to acquit themselves well.

World Islamic Congress

WILL IBN SAUD SUMMON IT?

Hedjaz Prince To Visit India?

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The idea of an all-Arab federation including Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, Behrein, Aden and Yemen, was warmly welcomed by His Royal Highness Prince Amir Saud, son of His Majesty King Ibn Saud of Hedjaz and Nedj, in the course of an interview with me.

The Prince also expressed his desire to visit India where he has many friends

The Prince came here as a representative of his father, to attend the Coronation celebrations of His Majesty. His stay in England was unexpectedly prolonged owing to his developing tooth trouble which necessitated his entering a nursing home.

Your Correspondent called upon him, by special appointment, at his suite in Dorchester Hotel. He was received by the Prince, a tall strong, charming young man of 35, with the utmost courtesy. I have no doubt whatsoever that he will make a very democratic ruler.

WORLD ISLAMIC CONGRESS.

The oriental press has published news of a world Islamic Congress at Mecca. It was reported that King Ibn Saud would call a conference representative of all sections of the Islamic community to meet at Mecca near about Id-Al-Azha. The purpose of the Congress was stated to be to produce an interpretation of the Holy Quoran consistent with modern requirements The idea had been well received and was regarded as the first step in acieving unity among all the people of the Islamic world

Discussing this question the Prince stated that he had no information about his father's intentions in the matter He knew that his father desired to see his people prosperous and happy and he also wanted to serve Islam. The Prince thought that if the citizens of Mecca so desired they could set up a committee and call such a conference. "I will represent the views of the Muslim people to my father" the Prince added.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

The conversation turned round to his own country. Speaking of the Hedjaz Railway, the Prince stated that the French and British Governments required £250,000 to reconstruct the Railway. This is too high an amount for Hedjaz to pay and that is why the negotiations were in abeyance.

The Prince also said that no material advantage had as yet accrued to his country from the oil prospecting concessions but if oil was found it would certainly benefit the country.

As far as the Government of the country was concerned the prince said that the King, his father, always consulted the people in all important matters and they had a "Majlis" also.

ALL-ARAB FEDERATION

Turning to the question of an All-Arab Federation the Prince said he liked the idea of Hedjaz joining it if all the other Kingdoms could agree to do so

This naturally led us on to the question of National defence and I asked the Prince how they would defend the Holy places against air raids. The Prince said that they would do what they could but really the responsibility for the defence of the Holy places was not their concern alone out the concern of the entire Muslim world.

Before we parted the Prince said that he would like to visit India and meet his Muslim brethren there.

FRENCH AIR RACE

Outward Flight From Istres To Damascus And Back

DAMASCUS, Aug. 21.

Racing through the night at speeds of 200 miles per hour or more, competitors in the 3,870 miles air-race from Istres in France to Damascus and back to Paris, who started last night began to arrive here in the early morning There were 13 entries, which included one British aeroplane, DH Comet, which was one of those in Melbourne air-race, piloted by Flying Officer Clouston.

FIRST TO ARRIVE

M. Codos and M. Arnaux, the favourites, flying Brequet and Fulgur, where the first to arrive at 03-37 hours having made an outward flight in eight hours and 37 minutes at an average speed of 205 miles per hour.

They left Damascus on the return flight at 04.38 hours. Sgr. Rovis (Italian) who left Istres at 22.00 hours last night arrived at 04.02 hours, making the journey in seven hours and one minute at an average speed of 245 miles per hour. Flying Officer Clouston left Istres at 21.16 last night and arrived at 04.56 M Bossi also arrived but abandoned the race. —Reuter.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO "FRONTIER GANDHI"

European Corporator Raises Question Of Notice Of Motion

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

At this evening's meeting of the Karachi Corporation, three identical motions from the Congress side, to accord a civic welcome to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who is arriving here on August 22 came up for consideration.

A European member, Mr. L. V. Walker, held that the motion could not be considered, as three clear days' notice had not been given.

The appeal of some of the Nationalist members to him to waive his objection was of no avail and the adjournment of the House was moved and carried by 27 votes to 5.—A. P

The Provincial Boy Scout Organisation at its meeting held here yesterday passed a resolution supporting the demand for a National Boy Scout organisation and favouring disaffiliation from Imperial Scout Head Quarters London and obtain direct affiliation to the International Scout Bureau.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 1, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 15, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 21, 1306
Hightide: —; 12-12
Lowtide: 5-41; 18-18
Sunrise: 6h. 2tm.
Sunset: 7h. 2m.

Tuesday, August 24.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, August 25.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DR. SAVUR'S CLINIC

The opening ceremony of Dr. S. R. Savur's "Ex-Ray and Electro-therapeutic Clinic" will take place at "Janki Nivas", Vincent Road, Dadar, (at the junction of Vincent Road, and Lady Jamshedji Cross Road) between 3 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA

Under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee of the above Sangha a public lecture on the subject 'Youth Movement' will be given to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 145 Mody Street, when Sjt. H. S. Kalnad will preside and many well-known persons will address the gathering.

NAYAR SAMAJ CO-OP. LODGE LTD., BOMBAY

The annual general meeting of the Nayar Samaj Co-operative Lodge, Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Lodge, 14, Kohinoor Road, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

BIRTHDAY CEREMONY OF PARAMAHANS SWAMI NIGAMANAND SARASWATEE

The Birthday ceremony of Paramahans Swami Nigamanand Saraswatee will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at the Ayurved Chikitsha Mandir, Anna Balwant Building, 218, Girgaum Road 1st Floor, Bombay No. 4. The following programme is arranged:—

Satyanarayan Pujanam, Jagna and unveiling of the portait of His Holiness at 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

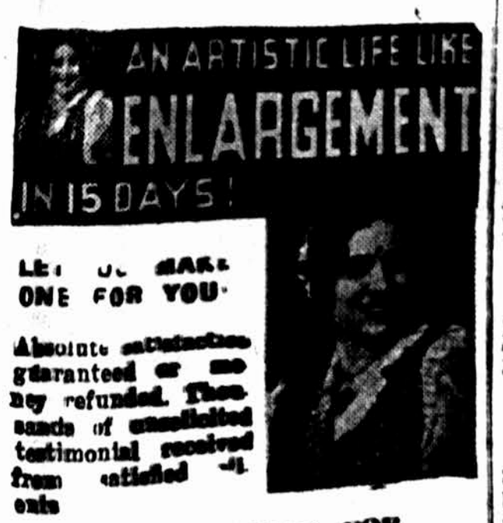
The new Bengalee Orchestra Directed by N. Chaterjee, at 7 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Vocal music by Prof. Ramkrishna G. Phatak, Principal Ram Sangit Vidyalaya at 7-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Commemorative discourse of the life and teachings of the late Paramahans by Pandit Ramapati Misra, Principal Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College.

Lecture by Sastri Moti Ram Kalyanji Sanskrit Dhurin, Vidyabaribhi, Prof. Sanskrit Pathashala Mumbadevi at 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

The new Bengalee Orchestra, at 9-30 to 10 p.m. vocal devotional music by Mr. Phatak at 10 to 11 p.m.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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Our Fighting Navy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Mr Deeds Goes to Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Knight without Armour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Chabuk Swar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—'Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Mata Hari" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Fifty Roads to Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pick A Star" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anath Ashram" Time as usual.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma will deliver a lecture, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Mechanism of Body and Mind."

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ

The annual general meeting of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

"NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN" EXPOSITION

The 12th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

The class will be closed from Tuesday and re-open on Monday (13th September)

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

There will be a musical performance by Sriman Kumaraswamy of Vellore to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Mr. Babasaheb Phansalkar will deliver a lecture on "Why the U.S.A. Bureau Report came exact according to his predictions and announcements dated Aug. 8, its internal causes." Lecture No. 2, on the basis of the Astrology with practical demonstration, at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5-15 p.m. to-day Sunday

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION

Notice is hereby given that the fifteenth annual general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) a Hira Baug, opposite C. P. Tank Road

ASTHIKA SAMAJ MATUNGA

Swami Krishna Sastri of Gita Swami Mutt, Benares, will give a discourse in Tamil to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. on "Nityakarma."

"ASTHIKA SAMAJ"

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, "Gokulashtami Utsavam" will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall from to-day (Sunday) to Saturday the 28th instant.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S UNION

A meeting of the General Body of the Bombay Youngmen's Union will be held at the Union Office, Contractor Building No. 4, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. to consider the programme chalked out by the Managing Committee.

"NARELI-POONAM"

(By V. Narayan)

Every Hindu festival has some significant importance and the Cocoanut Day is no exception. This festivity denotes the commercial intelligence of the Hindu community and serves the purpose of reminding them that the fury of the turbulent waves has subsided and that the navigable negotiations may now be resumed. Apparently, the Port of Bombay, the home of international commerce, has a singular significance on the Cocoanut Day.

Before the sun sinks below the horizon, thousands of Hindus comprising the commercial community that looks upon commerce as the pioneer of civilisation and the orthodox section visit the Chowpatti sands to propitiate God Varuna with devoted prayer and offerings of cocoanuts, flowers and coins in silver and copper. As a matter of fact, the gifts intended for the sea-god generally fall in the less exalted hands. A large army of street vagrants who lie in wait all along in the sea half-naked make a sacrilegious scramble for the offerings of the pious worshippers and thus being enriched with the day's booty attend the Cocoanut Fair at the Esplanade Maidan to try their luck at the gambling booths that flourish despite the vigilance of the police. Of all the fairs held in the city during the year, this is the biggest that affords an excellent opportunity for the pick-pockets to reap a rich harvest.

The orthodox Hindus have also another significance for this festival when the sacred-thread is renewed with ceremonious observances. The caste Hindus in their early boyhood wear the sacred-thread and this ceremony is called "Thread Ceremony" or the "Munj" This is the primary stipulation that grants a pass-port for a caste Hindu to perform any religious ceremony. The sacred thread which is changed on a birth or death in the family, must necessarily be renewed on the Cocoanut Day with chanting of the 'Gayatri Mantra'. This ceremony is called "Shravani".

HOW TO MAKE CONGRESS STRONG

Sjt. Chandulal M. Desai, in a circular, expects every adult over 18 years of age to enrol himself or herself in the Congress, in order to make it stronger than what it is at present.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION (REGD.), BOMBAY

There will be a Musical Concert by Master Chidanand D. Nagarkar, a student of the Marris College of Music, Lucknow, in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

All members of the community of both sex are invited to attend.

INDO PORTUGUESE INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the Indo Portuguese Institute, Bandra there will be a debate on "Censorship of the Press is absolutely necessary for the welfare of society" to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. in St. Joseph's Convent Hall, Bandra.

Mr. F. X. D'Silva will move the proposition which will be opposed by Mr. Ignatius Fonseca, editor of Anglo Lusitano.

Prof Patrocino Andrade will preside. The debate is open to the public.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Birth of Krishna", will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League there will be a discussion on "The tasks before the Congress Ministry" to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. in the premises of the office of the "Independent India", Empire Automobile Building, opposite Charni Road Station.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per s.s. "Pres: Harrison" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Sunday the 22nd instant instead of as previously notified.

ANDERSON FOR PALESTINE?

Favourite nominee for Government appointment of Administrator to the new Palestine is Sir John Anderson, successful Governor of Bengal, writes the "Sunday Referee."

Sir John retires from his present post in October. He has had administrative experience in the Home Office and in Ireland.

Has been described as "perfectly indifferent to the risk of assassination of which he has been the attempted victim more times in India than the public at home realise"

RESTRICTION ON LABOUR LEADERS

Munshi Assures He Will Do His Best

Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Hon. Minister for Law and Order has promised to do his best in the matter of removing the restrictions on several Labour Leaders in the Presidency.

It will be remembered that the B.P.C.C. at a meeting held on Monday last, passed a resolution inviting the attention of the Congress Ministry to the orders issued under the special powers Act against Labour workers like Messrs. Anant Shetty, Deshpande Mirajkar, Adhikari, Joglekar, Ghate and others

A letter communicating this resolution was addressed by the Secretary, B.P.C.C, to the Minister for Law and Order

The Hon. Minister has sent a reply to the letter. After thanking the B.-P.-C.C he says "I shall do the best I can in the matter."

"Bande Mataram" In Picture Houses

The All-India League of Films' Censorship suggests to all Picture Houses in the country, that they should include in the item of every performance the Indian National Anthem, the "Bande Matram", to be sung at the end of every picture screened.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
All the nice girls love a sailor ....but EVERYONE will love
"OUR FIGHTING NAVY"
with H. B. WARNER, RICHARD CROMWELL, ROBERT DOUGLAS.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.
"A MESSAGE TO GARCIA"
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Don Ameche
Ann Sothern
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
in 20th Century-Fox's
"FIFTY ROADS TO TOWN"
DON....fresh from his triumph in "Love Is News"!
ANN....thinks he's too fresh —almost!

BATTLE OVER TENANCY ACT

Bengal Muslim Coalitionists Draw Up Rival Amendments

PROBLEM FOR HUQ MINISTRY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The "United Press" understands that Government's proposals for ameliorating conditions of the Bengal peasantry as incorporated in the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill intended to be introduced during the present Assembly session have given rise to considerable discontent among the rank and file of Muslim Coalition (Ministerial) Party. It is learnt that they think Government's proposals do not go far enough and actually tend to whittle down the solemn pledges and assurances of relief which were held out to the electorate during the election propaganda.

In this view of the matter, a large number of them are reported to have threatened to withdraw support, from the Ministerial Party and vote with opposition so far, at any rate, as the Bengal peasantry relief measures are concerned.

RIVAL BILL

It is further learnt as an alternative, these discontented members have drawn up another Tenancy Act Amendment Bill incorporating therein all their demands and placed the same before the Chief Minister for being accepted as the official bill.

An emergent meeting of the Muslim Coalition Party was held this morning, almost all Ministers attending to consider whether any compromise was possible between these two view points.

The "United Press" gathers the points, which the rank and file of Muslim Coalition Party are insisting upon include among others abolition of landlords' right of predemption, abolition of any "Selami" to the landlord in case of land transfer, and moratorium 15 years to be granted to tenants in respect of arrears of rent.

It is not unlikely that, in case no compromise is arrived at, Government will not introduce the Tenancy Act Amendment Bill in the present session.—United Press.

S. O. S. TO PREMIER

Shop Assistants And Tenants' Demand For Relief Legislation

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: August 20.

Sjt. Amritlal Gandhi, Secretary, Gumasta Hitwardhak Sabha and Sjt. Kasalchand Shah, Vice-President, Tenants' Association, have jointly wired the Prime-Minister, Hon. Mr. Kher as follows:—

The conditions of shop-assistants and hotel-boys is more woeful than mill-workers. Rack-renting of tenants is more severe than peasants. Stop inhuman exploitation. Legislate urgently.

Agra Archbishop Dead

AGRA, Aug. 21.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Raphael Angelo Bernacchieni, Archbishop of Agra, has died at St. Francis Monstary, Mussoorie. He was eighty four years old and had been suffering from pneumonia. The remains will be brought to Agra and buried in the Cathedral.

His lordship Right Rev. Dr. Vanni, Coadjutor Bishop of Agra, succeeds as the Archbishop of Agra.—A. P.

GROWING CLOVES IN INDIA

Special Officer's Ecouraging Investigations

BANGALORE, Aug. 21.

Mr. Yegnanarayan Iyer, special officer of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for Clove Cultivation Inquiry, returned to Bangalore to-day, after an inspection of the clove-growing areas in South India, and Ceylon.

Among the most interesting observations made during the tour, he told a Pressman, was the fact that the clove tree flourished not only in these tracts. But also throve under a variety of conditions regarding soil, altitude, proximity to sea etc. Another significant fact was the excellent specimens he came across in plantations of tea and coffee, even alongside rubber. Interplanted with tea, clove trees were remarkably good and the tea bushes were also apparently benefited.

Mr. Iyer next proposes to inspect areas in Mysore, Coorg, Konkan and the West Coast.—A. P.

Cutch Conference R. C. Meeting Postponed

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ: August 20.

In view of the general feeling of inconvenience owing to Shitalasatami Janmastami and Paryushan days in attending the reception committee general meeting fixed for the presidential election and also of the Managing Committee on August 27 and in view of the importance of the meetings, the date of both the meetings have been postponed to 13th September, Monday evening at Bhachau, with the concurrence of the Chairman, Reception Committee.

C. P. War On Mass Illiteracy

Premier Khare Calls For Co-operation Of People In Efforts

AMRAOTI, Aug. 21.

Inaugurating the Berar Literary Conference here to-day, the Hon. Dr. Khare, Premier of C. P., announced that his Government has determined to take every step to remove mass illiteracy. He appealed for co-operation of all literary institutions with the Government in the measures which the Government might take for the development of vernacular languages, and urged educated persons to think and write in their own vernaculars.

Dr. Khare paid a high tribute to Vishnu Shastri Chipalunkar and Justice Ranade for their efforts to acquaint the Maharashtra with the high thoughts in western literature and pointed out that there were two impediments in the path of the growth of vernacular literatures, namely, the influence of English language and mass illiteracy.

The Premier hoped that the public would help the Government to remove mass illiteracy.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU FOR CAWNPORE

PATNA, Aug. 21.

"Searchlight" understands that Babu Rajendra Prasad may be shortly leaving for Cawnpore in connection with the Labour situation there. The United Provinces Government is likely to request him to help them in settlement of the labour question.—United Press.

DEVIKA RANI Scores Another Triumph in

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and

INDIA'S GREATEST MYTHOLOGICAL PICTURE

A Chapter from Immortal Mahabharata

SAVITRI

with

ASHOK KUMAR

OPENING AT

ROXY

TALKIES

ON

SATURDAY

28

AUGUST

"Wanted Govt. Of 'Faquirs' For Frontier"

Rousing Reception To Abdul Gaffar Khan At Lahore

LAHORE, August 21.

A warm reception was accorded to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan when he arrived in Lahore station this morning by the Frontier Mail 'en route' to Karachi, accompanied by Dr. Choithram Gidwani. Prominent Punjab Congressmen and Socialists received him at the station. Enthusiasm of the people was heightened by the fact that the Khan has entered the Punjab for the first time after the removal of the continued ban on his entry into the Province.

A large number of Pathans had come down to Lahore from the Frontier Province to greet their leader whom they embraced cordially. The Frontier Gandhi engaged himself in conversation with his followers, admirers, friends and Congressmen. He was very happy when he saw many Pathans clad in Khaddar.

Mr. Abdul Qayum, M.L.A., (Central Assembly) from the Frontier Province acquainted him with the political situation in that province and said the collapse of the present Ministry was a foregone conclusion, despite last-minute efforts for preventing the fall of the Ministry.

WANTED GOVERNMENT OF "FAQUIRS"

To persistent pressmen who put questions from all sides, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said that he wanted a Congress Ministry in the Frontier. It should be a strong Ministry and for the sake of forming Ministry no 'hotch-potch' work was to be dnoe. They should be actuated by sincere motive of true and selfless service of people, always keeping in view the pathetic picture of India's poverty and her starving and half-naked millions. Ministers of the Frontier, said the Khan, should lead the life of "Faquir" unaffected by the glamour and luxury of office.

Asked as to whether the Congress Party would be allowed to form a coalition Ministry in the Frontier he said that it was a matter for the Working Committee to decide.

He was, he said, willing to go to the Frontier Province, but the ban was there. After his Sind tour he would visit the Punjab.

THINK AND ACT

Asked for a message to Punjabis, particularly to Muslim community the Frontier leader said there was no use of a message. Punjabi Muslims, like the rest of the Indian community, should learn to look around them. They could easily find out the difference between Congress, Congressmen, Congress Ministries and their work on one hand reactionaries, vested interests, office seekers and their work on the other hand. What was the use of blindly following, he asked. Why should not Punjabis think intelligently and understand the problems of the country. It was the duty of all, who wanted freedom, to look round, see, understand, think and then, act.

When the whistle blow giving the signal for the train to leave, several hands rose up waving 'off' to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.—United Press.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan On Prospects Of Congress Ministry In N. W. F.

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

Led by Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, a number of the Punjab Congress Leaders, including Mr. Iftikharuddin and Mr. Abdul Qayum, M. L. A.'s, received Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan at the station and conducted him to the Karachi Mail.

Dressed in spotless Khaddar and seated in a third class compartment, Khan Saheb told pressmen that he was going to Sind, which was almost as backward a province as his own, because he long wanted to serve it. Asked about the Frontier he replied eagerly, "Of course I shall at once rush to my home province the moment the ban against my entry into it is removed."

Replying to further questions Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said that the question of the formation of a coalition ministry in the Frontier was discussed by the Working Committee at Wardha, but the outcome was kept confidential. He could not say anything in that connection He had no information regarding conditions there, beyond that 25 members had declared no confidence in the Ministry. He added that Mahatma Gandhi would like to follow him to the Frontier

On the subject of the formation of a Congress Ministry in the Frontier, the Khan Sahib said: "All I can say at this moment is that in view of the conditions of the masses in the Frontier any one who wishes to serve them must adopt a faqir's mode of life and become a Minister on the people's service alone."

The Khan Saheb's programme in Sind is at present not definite. —A P.

Tri-Colour On Bar Association Building

PATNA, Aug. 21.

The members of the Bar Association, Bihar-Shariff, resolved unanimously that National Flag be hoisted on the Association building and the Premier be requested to perform the ceremony.

They resolved further that part of the Association building be lent for holding a Khadi Exhibition.—United Press

Threat To Physician

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 20.

That unless he paid Rs. 1,000 at the given time and place, he would have to be prepared for fatal consequences is the threat administered to Pranacharya Pandit Sunderlal Shukla, a leading Ayurvedic Physician of Jubbulpore, by an anonymous person in an unsigned letter.

The letter which is written in red ink and bordered with blood is now in the hands of the City Police Superintendent, who is personally investigating the matter. —United Press

Grigg At Simla

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Sir James Grigg arrived at Simla to-day and was received by Mr. Nixon who acted as Finance Member, and other officials.—A.P.

Bihar Move For Constituent Assembly

PREMIER TO MOVE RESOLUTION IN LEGISLATURE

PATNA: August 21.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Hon. Mr. Srikrishna Singh, Premier of Bihar, will move a resolution in the forthcoming session of the Assembly urging the rejection of the present constitution and demanding the holding of a Constituent Assembly forthwith.—United Press.

SIKH CALL OFF SATYAGRAHA

Sequel To High Court Order

AMRITSAR: August 21.

The Sikhs have called off the Kot Satyagraha in view of the High Court order. No one courted arrest since yesterday.—A.P.

India's Vital Statistics

SIMLA, August 20.

During the week ending the 18th July, 1937, the number of deaths recorded in 154 towns with a population of 30,000 and over with an aggregate population of 14,333,464 amounted to 7,389 and corresponded to an annual rate of 27 per thousand of the population. Births in an equal number of town numbered 10,616 which gave an annual rate of 38 per thousand of the population —United Press.

Two Landlords Killed

SHEIKHUPURA, (By Mail)

Two big landlords were killed on the spot and several others seriously wounded in a fight on Wednesday between two factions of Sikh Zamindars of Vini —United Press.

The Thal Canal Project in the Punjab is undergoing further investigation with a view to presenting the scheme to the Legislature for consideration, in the near future

SECOND CROWDED WEEK!

ANIMATE & VITAL!.. PRODUCTION OF MOST DISTINGUISHED CALIBRE

Intensely moving drama of a girl whose happiness was by the obstinacy of her father!

NATHASHRAM

Dramatic in Treatment and Brilliant in performance; this drama has rare Music that will thrill your hearts!!

Directed By: Mr. Hemchunder

Starring:— Goldenvoiced UMASHASHI

Najamul Husein, Prithviraj, B.A., Jagdeesh, B.A., Nawab, Kalyani, & Harimatidevi.

NEW THEATRES LTD. PRESENT A NOVELTY ON THE SILVER SCREEN!

Released thru' Supreme Film Distributors—Bombay 4.

—:TIME:— Daily:—5-15, 8 & 10-45 Sat., Sun., Mon. & Holidays at 2-45.

Now drawing crowded houses at THE WEST END TALKIES ::: LAMINGTON ROAD

PARADISE REGAINED

THOUGHTS ON ANDAMANS

(By J. D. M.)

The Viceroy's reply to the letter of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, urging the repatriation of the prisoners, has convinced me that the Andaman Islands have a great future as a health resort. Places like people get a bad name for no apparent reason. Just sheer blind prejudice. It is unfortunate that some honourable visitors to these islands have gone raving mad or become melancholic after a short stay there. But it is wrong to conclude that it was the fault of the place. Most probably these gentlemen who succumbed to the lure of the jungle "had history of hereditary insanity before they arrived" at Port "Bel-Air.' Any misunderstanding that may have existed on the subject has been removed by the Viceroy's timely denial. There is no solid basis for the allegations that the place is unhealthy. Probably the malicious rumour was started by a rival concern to bring the place into disrepute. And I have a strong suspicion that the Devil's Island is at the bottom of all this.

* * *

The Southsea islands will have to look to their laurels. The Viceroy's testimony has, at last, brought the Andamans into the limelight. Before long these much-maligned islands will occupy their rightful place among the famous resorts and spas of the world; and I should not be at all surprised if discriminating people come to regard them as the premier health resort in the Exotic East and award the Nobel Prize with Herr Hitler's tacit consent.

All that the Government of India has to do now is to make a potted version of the Viceroy's reply: 'Measures taken at considerable cost have resulted in so great an improvement in conditions that the cellular jail so far from being unhealthy has a record with which few jails in India can compare The death rate among the Andaman convicts was lower than the average death rate in jails in India; while the health record of the prisoners confined in the cellular jail is remarkable. The prisoners are allowed to choose their own menu and to supervise their own cooking—and to play games such as volley ball. The Bengal Government have recently sanctioned the construction of a swimming bath—."

* * *

The health record of the prisoners is remarkable, isn't it wonderful? Now close your eyes for a minute and picture the prisoners playing volley ball and swimming in an emerald green swimming pool. Do not you wish you were there? Judging by the health record of the prisoners you can get some idea of the beauty and amenities of the islands: the gorgeous scenery, the blue lagoons, the riot of flowers, honey and milk flowing in abundance and to cap all this a truly benevolent Government. If the old Mogul had seen these islands he would never have called the "divan-i-Khas" at Delhi as Paradise on earth

If it was not for the financial stringency and the-burden-of-in-his-individual discretion under the Government of India Act, I am sure His Excellency would have given the lead to the world by having a country house in the Andamans, where, to seek refuge from political turmoil, he could retire for week-ends. May be when the Federal scheme is launched and the Congress Ministers tow the line like well-behaved children, the Federal Government, in order to avoid the stifling heat of Delhi and the expense of moving to Simla, will have their headquarters, winter and summer, in port "Bel-Air". Member of the princely order are doubtless contemplating the best way of collecting the next five years' revenue in advance to outbid each other in putting up palaces consonant with their dignity and the salute of guns. Mr. Fazal-ul-Haq, the Premier of Bengal, is busy drafting a recommendation to the Governor that he Mr. Fazal-ul-Huq, in recognition of his service to Mr. Fazal-ul-Huq, should be awarded K.C.D.A. with two stripes and plenty of arrows. The K.C.D.A. is a new order, Mr. Fazal-ul-Haq will be the first recipient and thus so the Premier Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Detention Camps and Andaman Islands.

* * * *

If you want to get rich quick now is your opportunity. And it is only once in a century that an opportunity like this occurs. So do not miss it. At present in the heavenly islands you can buy acres and acres of land practically for a song. In a few years time, perhaps in a few months, the same land will be worth a fortune. In fact, it will be worth its weight in gold. As far as I can tell, the scales for weighing purposes will have to be borrowed from the Aga Khan. Luckily the speculators got their hands full with the "gold scare" so there is a chance for the ordinary investing public to get in before these sharks of speculators shake off the "scare" and corner the Andamans.

Thanks to the inventive genius of the late Signor Marconi, the fame of the Andamans will soon be flashed to the four corners of the earth. I anticipate a general rush and all that the rush brings in its wake. Soviet pilots will be flying non-stop from Moscow via the North Pole to the Andamans to establish a regular passenger service between these islands of wondrous beauty and the barren wastes of Berchtesgaden, where Herr Hitler has barricaded himself. The tourist agencies will attract the romantics in millions by inclusive rates and luring invitations with the caption: "See Andamans, then die"—Some truth in that!!

Soviet Ambassador & Hitler

A word of warning to M Constantin Jurenieff, the newly appointed Ambassador of Purgeland to the Court of Muremberg Rally! The Ambassador should be really careful in his pronouncements if he intends to return to Russia and does not wish to be liquidated as an agent of a foreign Government. It is all very well to say nice things—without meaning them—in the usual diplomatic fashion. But we are living in difficult times And Stalin has an uncanny gift of reading between the lines that which he wishes to. Now, Mr. Jurenieff, what made you forget yourself to such an extent as to say "on the supposition that the creation and maintenance of normal relations between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and Germany lie in the interests of both States, and contribute to the promotion of general peace, I shall devote all my efforts to the solution of this important task"? M Jurenieff you have as good as confessed your guilt in the capitalist plot to wreck the Soviet Union by saying "permit me, Herr Hitler, to count on the effective and benevolent support of yourself and the Government which you direct."

I wonder what construction Stalin will put two years hence on the "effective and benevolent support." Beware M. Jurenieff!!

Slovaks Repudiate King Janusz III

How innocent gestures lead to International complications is borne out by the recent news from Czechoslovakia. Since Italy and Germany recognised General Franco's rebel Government and Great Britain solemnised, for all practical purposes, the rape of Abyssinia, Poland felt she should, as a matter of national prestige, do a bit of recognition on her own bat. The Polish Government recognised, without consulting other Powers Johann Kwiecks as King Janusz III of the Gypsies. He was crowned by the Orthodox Metropolitan of Warsaw.

The Coronation roused the blood of the Slovak gypsies who consider Anto Jojo Stojka, of Stojka Dynasty, as the rightful heir to the throne. Having commandeered all available supplies of wine and victuals, the gypsies of southern and western Slovakia met at Nitre, in Czechoslovakia, and, after an all-night orgy, passed a strongly worded resolution protesting against the coronation in Warsaw of Johann Kwiecks; and at the same time declared that the time had come to consider the abolition of the monarchy in favour of a republican form of government. A telegram written out in blood, I presume, was sent to the usurper, calling upon him to abdicate. I presume further that an envoy extraordinary was sent to St. Polten, in Austria, where the late King is buried in his best Sunday suit, with patent leather shoes and a silk hat. The future attitude of the Slovak gypsies will, no doubt, depend on the report of the envoy on the condition of the late King's patent leather shoes and the silk hat. In the meantime the situation needs careful watching as it may give Hitler an other opportunity to denounce the Soviet-Czechoslovakian Pact. It is earnestly hoped that the Polish Government will not supply King Janusz with aeroplanes and volunteers.

THE GAUDIYA MISSION

A Record Of Its Activities

(From A Correspondent.)

The efforts of a pure and genuine religious institution, for the upliftment of fallen humanity, by eradicating the root cause of all its miseries, deserve the highest admiration from all quarters. The new religious revival in Bengal brought about by the Gaudiya movement has attracted the sympathy and co-operation of many savants both of the East and the West in its attempts to establish universal brotherhood and spiritual harmony in the common service of the Absolute Truth irrespective of caste, creed, nation or country

The Gaudiya Mission has established more than sixty-two branches in India and two abroad. Eulogistic references about the activities of the Mission were made on various occasions by leaders of various provinces in India and several scholars of Europe.

Among the various activities of the Mission, it has established temples, maths, ashrams, as well as schools, Paravidyapiths and Pathshalas in different parts, for imparting theistic education to students, where side by side university education is also imparted as was the custom in olden days in the Gurukulas and Rishikulas.

Besides, there are about five hundred preachers who are very learned and have dedicated their lives solely to the cause of the religion and who are delivering lectures before the public.

To facilitate the work of the Mission it is publishing six periodicals in English, Hindi, Bengali, Assamese and Oria languages by means of which the noble message of Lord Chaitanya is being propagated in all parts of the globe.

REVIVAL OF THE CULT

Four hundred and fifty-one years ago, when the religious firmament of India was thickly overclouded with various kinds of narrow ideas and perverted views about religion, Lord Chaitanya came with the "Message of Divine Love", and everybody he came across was fully surcharged with his influence.

Paramhansa Sri Srimad Ananta Vasudev Paravidyabhushan Goswami Maharaj, the present head of Gaudiya Math.

But, unfortunately after His disappearance from the world His sublime message was forgotten by His so-called followers for want of a proper Acharya. About 48 years ago Srila Bhakti Vinode Thakur established a Math at Sree Mayapur, (Nadia) the birthplace of Lord Chaitanya, to propagate the teachings through pen and platform. He wrote many books in different languages to carry on the propaganda. After his departure the lead of the Gaudiya Mission fell in the able hands of Paramhansa Srimad Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami Maharaj, the 9th Acharya of the Chaitanya cult and the founder of the Gaudiya Math organization, who with his dynamic personality spread the Mission in India and abroad. On his sudden departure from his worldly activities at the beginning of this year the Mission has been entrusted into the care of his most favourite disciple named Paramhansa Sree Srimad Ananta Vasudev Paravidyabhusan Goswami Maharaj, who has been successfully conducting the multifarious activities of his illustrious predecessor.

Delegates to World Educational Conference which was held this month in Tokyo: Fourth from left in front row is Miss Qamarjehan Jaffer Ali, Lady Superintendent of the Kindergarten section, Aligarh Muslim University.

The giant, single-motored Soviet monoplane resting near San Jacinto (Calif), after breaking the non-stop long distance flight record after taking-off at Moscow and flying to America via the North Pole, approximately 6,700 miles.

Miss Miraben, English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, who arrived at Wardha last week after recouping her health at Dalhousie, is seen here being greeted by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on her arrival

Congress Ministries And Indian Film Industry

"Healthy Destruction" Needed In Interest Of National Service

(BY SHAMRAV N. OKE.)

The new Bombay Board of Film Censors was appointed by the Interim Ministry appointed with, apparently, the same haste with which members to the Council are nominated. And going over the names of the Censors it can be easily seen that many of them can be accused of a watchful nationalism no more than the nominated councillors can.

The legislation which provided for provincial boards of censors, probably never anticipated even a temporary responsible government: it, therefore, initiated the convention of selecting a batch of 'safe' persons, and endowing them with practically an absolute power of life and death over indigenous producers. Ostensibly the censors were the official trustees of film morals and propriety. Actually and possibly without the poor members themselves realising it, the censors provided a valve for the downrush of systematic imperialist propaganda and against the uprush (if any) of national consciousness. Thus it is that newsreels of Britain's military prowess are regularly displayed to an unsuspecting audience that goes to the pictures for entertainment, and Indian subjects savouring even remotely of political awakening are taboo.

PART OF CITIZENS' LIFE

Things have changed much since the first statutory appointment of Censor Boards. The film, far from being an imported luxury as it was then, has become an integral part of the citizen's life. A gigantic Indian film indutry has developed.

The film is not merely a toy of amusement any longer. It has a place as important as defence and communications on the nation's map. It is by far the most potent force for direct mass contact. The film can inform, instruct and impress the populace at large as no other method of communication can; and it is, therefore, necessary that in a democratic country (as the Six Congress Government provinces can now call themselves) the film is freely and without restriction, utilised towards public service. It is urgently needed that the hitherto suppressed political consciousness, the realisation of fundamental rights and the feeling of national self-respect are fostered among Indian without the least delay—so long as Congress possesses the power to do it.

"HEALTHY DESTRUCTION."

Before starting on a constructive programme towards this end, a Nationalist Government can do much by way of healthy 'destruction.' To begin with it can straightway stop British propaganda 'news-reels' which are in fact meant to impress 'the Native' with the grandeur and pageantry of British arms. Let the people have 'honest news' without Imperialist or capitalist propaganda. A simple way is to encourage exhibition of the American editions of the news-reels. Reserve the British editions for private exhibition to the Services if they feel homesick.

Secondly make it a penal offence for any importer to show foreign pictures which slander India—say of the type of 'India Speaks.' Dismiss the censors who pass such picture, for, by such tolerance the censors are aiding and abetting in the disgrace of their own country.

Thirdly, in the interest of Art, remove the ridiculous bans on films like 'Henry VIII' (in Bengal) and 'Charge of the Light Brigade.' Let Indians see that Europeans are no gods, nor immune from human failings. Let the people who were denied even the glimpses of other democracies, see them now. Let them have unhampered views of Russian films. Let the Indian picture-makers see the art of Pudovkin and Isenstein.

Once these cobwebs on the hoary censor boards are removed with the brooms of nationalist pressure, constructive work with the film is a matter of course. Leave it to the Indian producers; once they realise that nationalism is no longer taboo, they will gladly abandon their atrocities on romance and mythology, and divert their attention to pictures which inculcate the spirit of human dignity, civil liberty and national self-respect among the wreatched sons and daughters of Hind.

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Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	6
B	15
C	11
D	[illegible]
E	14
F	12
G	10
H	8
I	1
J	9
K	2
L	18
M	17
N	7
O	16
P	5
Q	13
R	4

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(Continued on page 25)

CIRCUS COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued from page 24)

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Khodpara,
JETPUR (Kathiawar).

M. I.
C/o. Khatri Salemamomad Umar,
Mandvi Chowk
JUNAGAD.

A. NAJIBHAI UMARBHAI,
Jail Road, Gani Shop,
JUNAGAD.

LAXMISHANKER PURSHOTTAM,
Post SHAHPUR (Sorath),
Via Junagad.

LALITA HARILAL,
Post LALPUR,
(Kathiawar).

M. M. KADARBHAI
MAHESAR-NIMAR.

BABU TAYEB BHAI,
MAHESAR-NIMAR.

DHIRAJLAL GORDHANDAS
MADHANI,
Madhani Sheri,
MORVI (Kathiawar).

DEVAJI OGHAD BARBER,
Lakhdhirwas
MORVI (Kathiawar).

DAVE AMBASHANKER SHIV-
SHANKER,
Daryapir Sheri
MORVI (Kathiawar).

MARTIN SAIMAN,
C/o R. Green's Bungalow,
RAJKOT CAMP.

G. J. RATHOD,
Gujri Bazar RAJKOT.

(Continued on page 26)

CIRCUS COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued from page 25)

JAMAL SUBHAN ABDULLA,
Near Darbargadh,
Post RANPUR-SORATH,
(Kathiawar).

A M. VISRANI,
Cutlery Merchant,
Post RANPUR-SORATH,
(Kathiawar).

UMAR SUBHAN ABDULLA,
Near Darbargadh,
Post RANPUR-SORATH.

KANJI MULJI RAGAR,
C|o Manhar Weaving Works,
Khadkhad, VERAVAL,
(Kathiawar).

G. A. BHAMJEE,
P.O. Kholvad,
Via KATHOR, Dist. SURAT.

ABDUL HAMEED SIDDIQUI,
Ghaspura, KHANDWA (C. P.).

ABDUL HAMIDKHAN,
Station Master, Khanapur,
M.S.M. Rly.,
P.O. KHANAPUR (Belgaum).

BADSHAH DANGE,
Clerk in Excise Department,
KOLHAPUR STATE, S.M.C.

SUSHILA,
C|o Raghubirsingh Rajaram
College, KOLHAPUR.

AKBARBHAI BOMBAYWALA,
C|o Sind Bombay Hotel,
Gwynne Road, LUCKNOW.

MASTER MOHSIN,
C|o Bombaywala,
Chikmandi, LUCKNOW.

JAGDISH,
C|o Mohanlal,
Near D.A.V. High School,
Arya Nagar, LUCKNOW.

REWASHANKER AMBARAM,
501, Princess Street, MADRAS.

H. P. KADAM,
Marybai Niwas, MANMAD.

A. S. SANTTURAM TAILOR,
MANDYA (Mysore State).

P. B. K. MENON,
Vakil, OTTAPALAM.

MISS KHORSHED,
C|o Dr. D. N. Bharucha,
NEEMUCH.

LALITABEN P. SHAH,
C|o Panachand Kalidas Shah,
Via Anand, PORDA,
(R. S. Petlad).

M. A. IRAM,
1914 Bilindell Road,
CAMP, POONA.

DADAMIA DOLATKHAN DHASURA,
Ikbal Manzil Palace
PALANPUR.

H. W. KOWLEY,
Y. R. Date's Bungalow, 1st Floor,
Near Deccan Gymkhana,
POONA No. 4.

FIDAHUSEIN AKBARBHAI,
C|o Akbarbhai Abdullabhai,
SHAHADA (W. Khandesh).

HASSIM,
C|o Haiderbhai M. Sarafali,
SHAHADA (W. Khandesh).

HAIDERBHAI M. ABDULALI,
SHAHADA (W. Khandesh).

MANIBHAI NAGARJI DESAI,
Insurance Agent, SHAHADA,
(W. Khandesh).

T. VENKATSWAMY,
Picture Frame Merchant,
General Bazar,
SECUNDERABAD (Dn.)

J. BUTCIAH,
Srikrishna Photo Studio,
SECUNDERABAD (Dn.).

MRS. K. K. MISTRI,
Hari Para, Behind Mahadev
Temple, SURAT.

MISS SALIMA KHATIB,
Eduljl Pestanji's Bungalow,
Hatch Road,
SHOLAPUR

K. D. MISTRI,
Hari Para, Behind Mahadev
Temple, SURAT.

K. GARUDACHAR,
Writer, SAKLASPUR.

BASANTIBAI RAMCHANDRA
MISTRY,
Mahasavad, Post SAHOD,
Dist. West Khandesh.

MESSRS. PRAGJI VISRAM,
Sewing Machine Dealers,
Chandawala Bldgs.,
WARTHA (C. P.).

D. M. PATHAK,
I.W.W. J.S.R., VISAVADAR.

HAJRA BEGUM,
C|o A. H. Syed, YAVAL,
(E. Khandesh).

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5/- provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. on 31st August 1937.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the Payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued from page 35)

Local Association leaders, who met only a day after the National Scout Conference, did nothing and even agreed to carry on with the B. P. Movement without protest The Provincial Headquarters under comparatively enlightened leadership, has given a proper snub to the Bombay Association led by persons like Mr. C. B. Sethna and Mr. K. B Godrej.

* * *

Meeting Brother Scouts

Some representatives of the National Scout Association had a most friendly and interesting conversation with Pandit Kunzru, Chief Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association. In a most frank and friendly manner the Bombay representatives put forward their criticism of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts and appealed to make suitable changes so as to enable all truly national Scouts to join hands and work together in a united Indian Scout Movement. Pandit Kunzru was exceedingly friendly and put before Bombay the many difficulties which confronted the Seva Samiti. He has agreed to put the local point of view before the National Council of the Seva Samiti and it is hoped some way will be found to work together on a common basis. Meanwhile India expects the National Council of the Seva Samiti Association to move in the spirit of the times and help in the creation of a truly national scout movement on a very wide basis in all the Provinces of India, free of all religious and political prejudices

The fight for democracy is being vigorously carried on by poster propaganda in Spain. The first example reads: "And you? What have you done for victory?"; the second, "to Smash Fascism, join the Air Force"; and the third, "The Republic is defended by discipline."

* * *

International Fetish At The Cost Of National Self Respect

Miss Rustomjee, the Commissioner of the Girl Guide Movement in Bombay, has taken upon herself the burden of shepherding the discredited official Girl Guide Movement out of the troubled waters in which it now finds itself to-day. She has now finished an interesting conference in Poona where she has shown the leaders the Girl Guide Movement how best to get out from the difficulties in which they found themselves. What patriotic channels were suggested by this enthusiastic lady we have not the pleasure of knowing just at present. We sincerely hope she did not follow a particular Scout Commissioner who suggested that Scouts should not wear the uniforms in public to avoid public hostility. It is interesting to know, however, that the Girl Guide Association has not taken any measures on the lines of the Provincial Scout Association to disaffiliate from the Imperial Headquarters, thanks especially to the re-actionary attitude of Miss Rustomjee and a few of her satellites. We hope Miss Rustomjee, in spite of her very successful Poona adventure, is by now aware of the utter disgust every patriotic Girl Guide feels for the present ways of the officialdom of the Girl Guide Movement. Vague promises of nationalism and making a fetish of international relationships are no longer going to bind a single self-respecting Indian lady to the apron strings of an undemocratic movement which has done enough harm already by inculcating subservience and false loyalties in the young generation. The craving for national relationship without reciprocity, and on a footing of inequality is an inferiority complex which demonstrates an unhealthy worship of the white skin by certain types of human beings who are the last persons fitted to be leaders of an important section of the youth of the country. We appeal to the India Guides to join their brothers in the National Scout Association and work as comrades with worthy ideals in an atmosphere of nationalism and freedom.

All correspondence to "Aries" Post Box 565.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Regarding Barbers

By N. J.

Barbers are very much in the news lately. Especially the judgment given a few weeks ago by a certain judge in Central India almost bids fair to become historic in the annals of the tonsorial art. The facts of the case are very interesting. It appears that a member of the fraternity was attending a client, and at the same time regaling him with the latest 'gup' of the town. That is, of course, the privilege of the barbers from times immemorial. They have always been famous for their delightful loquacity. Their fund of information is inexhaustible, and the edge of their tongue is as keen as that of their razors. Barbers could, indeed, be called the news-editors of the town, before the Press became so universal. It is also well-known that they are considered as surgeons of the village even now.

* * *

Honourably Acquitted

Our unnamed hero is a distinguished member of his profession. He is in fact known as the wit of the town. Recently while attending to his duties as noted above he caused such a paroxysm of laughter that his client jumped up all of a sudden and in doing so cut himself rather badly. The aggrieved customer filed a suit for damages. which, however, was rejected by the judge, holding that the fault was entirely his own. The judgment critically discussed all the intricate issues, and arrived at the conclusion that chattering is a 'sina qua non' of shave or a cut. That is a proved privilege, and the barber who gossips while working is quite within the usages of the art in vogue since the dark ages. The client's mistimed laughter was quite a voluntary action and nobody else is responsible for the consequences flowing from it. The cut was in no way due to the lack of skill or care on the part of the artist and the defendant in the case was thus most honourably acquitted.

This pronouncement will certainly go down in tonsorial history as the 'Chattering Charter' of barbers, and spur their tongues still further!

* * *

I. S. Competition

Then we read, recently of the International Shaving Competition which was held in Vienna. Each of the twelve 'finalists' was provided with a client whose chin had at least a three-days' growth on it. Sixty seconds were allowed for lathering the stubble, and then at a given signal the barbers got to work. Karl Seissenbacher finished in 19 seconds, and having cleaned his client's chin without cutting it was awarded the title.

The champion, however, has already received a challenge from a seventy-two-years-old barber of Bolton, Mr. Beardsworth. (—a very apt name indeed!) He claims to have shaved seventy men in half an hour fifty years ago. Mr. Beardsworth wants the contest to be decided by the shaving of fifty, sixty or seventy men and suggested that each contestant should compete before judges in his own town.

* * * *

Official Holder

It appears, however, that the official holder of the World's Quick-Shaving Championship is H. Holliday, and his record was set up in October 1887, when he shaved 60 men in 28 1|2 minutes and 70 in 36 minutes. 'I had seventy picked men ready for me to start', he declared, 'and I am prepared to say I could still shave sixty men in one hour although I am seventy. I won my championship after a wager was laid that I could not beat the previous Champion's record. He was Teddy Wick of Chelsea, and his record was 40 men in 50 minutes. Later he shaved 70 men in seven seconds short of the hour.' Mr. Holliday disputes the authenticity of the 19 seconds' shave of the Viennese barber. It cannot be done, he says, for the simple reason that there are more than nineteen different strokes of the hand in shaving one face.

* * * *

Staggering Statistics

Here is some further, interesting statistics on the subject. It has been computed that, each time a man shaves, an average area of 48 square inches on the face comes under the razor. On this area grow 25,000 hairs, and each of these hairs increases in length at least one-hundredth of an inch every twenty-four hours. The average daily growth of hair on the face of each man is, therefore, at least 250 inches. It can thus be seen that in Britain alone the daily harvest of hair is 50,000 miles of hair reaped from 125 acres.

Bear those figures in mind when you rub a speculative hand on your chin to-morrow morning!

CREATE DEADLOCK ON ANDAMANS ISSUE

Calcutta Students Convention Appeal To Congress Ministers

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

"The most heartening feature of the political situation in Bengal to-day is the interest taken by students in public affairs. Their splendid rally to the call of justice and humanity is symbolical of their loyalty to the high ideal of civic and national freedom and disproves the suggestion that young men and women of Bengal are too apathetic or lighthearted to respond to the call of sufferings.

I hope the Bengal students will provide themselves with a distinctive organisation of their own which, in its turn will affiliate itself with the Indian National Congress. By associating themselves with the Indian National Congress students will, on the one hand, strengthen their own movement and on the other hand, bring the dynamic force of the youth into the Congress, and bring about that alliance between youth and experience which is essential for our steady march to the national goal." observes Mr Sarat Chandra Bose in his message to the students of Bengal assembled this afternoon at a Convention at the Town Hall to consider what course of action should be taken by them in the peculiar situation which has arisen in this province, in view of the Bengal Government's policy towards detenus and also the political prisoners who are now on hunger-strike in the Andamans and other jails.

NO THREAT TO GOVERNMENT

The convention adopted several resolutions supporting the struggle of political prisoners and detenus for improving their lot, opining that the hunger-strike launched by the political prisoners is not a threat to Government, rather it is a direct appeal to the people and their representatives in Legislatures and demanding the Congress Working Committee to give a mandate to the Congress Ministers to create a deadlock on the Andamans question.—United Press.

CASES AGAINST SWEEPERS WITHDRAWN

C. P. Govt.'s Order

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

As a result of the representation made by Mr. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A. (Jubbulpore Labour) to the Premier, Dr. N. B. Khare, the Government have ordered the withdrawal of the cases against 23 sweepers employed in the Jubbulpore Municipality.

It may be recalled that following a dispute with the Municipality, 400 sweepers struck work in March, 1937, and later resumed work on the assurance that their grievances would be redressed. As a sequel to the strike, a prosecution was launched against several sweepers by the police under Sec. 147 I. P. C., At present cases are pending against 23, which have now been withdrawn.—A.P

PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT NAGPUR

CHIDAMBARAM, Aug 20.

The Indian Philosophical Congress will be held at Nagpur in December this year

Professor R. D Ranade of the Allahabad University will preside Dr. Deshmukh of Nagpur and Mr S. S. Suryanaryana Sastriar of the Madras University are the local and general Secretaries respectively.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MADRAS CABINET

Madras Mayor's Suggestion To Corporation

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Mr. K. Sriramulu Naidu, the Mayor of Madras has suggested to the Members of the Corporation Council the proposal to present a joint Civil Address to Hon'ble Mr C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier and to the other Members of his Cabinet

The subject will come for consideration at the next meeting of the City Council.—United Press.

150 Charges Against Municipal Secretary

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 20.

One hundred and fifty charges have been framed against Mr. Chiranjilal Sharma, Secretary of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee, by a select Committee of the Municipal Councillors, appointed to enquire into his work Charges include his alleged incompetency, insubordination to Superiors, wrongful withdrawal of money on false pretexts, indifference towards management of Municipal affairs, etc., resulting in "the present chaotic condition of the Committee".

Mr. Chiranjilal has been called upon to explain'—United Press.

PLIGHT OF DOHAD BHILS.

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Aug. 19.

Rains have disappeared for the last twenty days and if it does not rain shortly, the maize crop will perish to considerable extent.

Thousands of Bhils are still thronging on scarcity works though their wages have been reduced Their plight is also bad due to most of the cheap grain shops having been closed

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS

Noorie's Appeal To Muslims To Ignore Agitation Against Him

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

Sjt. Morarji Desai finished his tour in Gujarat in the course of the last week. On Monday evening he was entertained at a garden party by the agents of the Rohit mill. There were about 500 guests and Sheth Chinubhai Mehta read a short speech after refreshments were over. Sjt. Morarji in his reply said that the honour was not to him but it was to the Congress and it showed what place the Congress occupied in the hearts of the people. On Tuesday he visited the Jyoti Sangh, the Vidyapith, and the Ashram and had tea with Dr. Harilal Desai and Srimati Champaben.

In the evening he was treated to a party by Sheth Sakarlal Balabhai, the president of the millowners' association and its representative in the Council. Most of the mill agents and big merchants were invited by Sheth Sakarlal who made a short speech referring to the ruin of villages and pointing out the need for improving the condition of villagers.

Sjt. Morarji in his reply appealed to the big merchants to think of the condition of the lower classes and to support the Congress in its efforts for ameliorating the condition of the masses. Sjt. Morarji left Ahmedabad for Nadiad on Tuesday morning.

A public meeting was held in the Congress House in Bhadra yesterday according to Pandit Jawaharlal's instructions It was presided over by Sjt. Jivanlal Divan, president of the City Congress Committee. He compared the administration in Bengal with Czarist rule He pointed out how Mr. Morley had refused permission to detain suspects in 1906-07 but that policy had been changed afterwards, and the measures adopted by the Government in Bengal are a disgrace to any civilised Government. The horrors of Andamans were depicted by the president and by Dr Hariprasad Desai, Sjt Bhogilal Lala and Sjt. Jayanti Dalal and a resolution condemning the action of the Government in detaining youths without trial and sending them away to the Andamans and demanding the release of all political prisoners and the closing down of the jails in the Andamans was passed by the meeting

Several Mahomedan Associations in the city have passed resolutions congratulating Mr M. Y. Noorie as minister and condemning the agitation that is being carried on against him for joining the Congress party. Mr. Noorie has advised his friends to ignore the agitation against him and to strengthen the Congress. He advises Mahomedans to become members of the Congress in large numbers and take an active part in politics.

The ban on the Youth League of Ahmedabad has been removed and a meeting of the youths of the city was called to consider the question of reviving it. It seems however that the youths of the city are not keen about their league now as there are associations like the Student's Brotherhood and Socialists' Association, gymnasiums and others in which prominent workers of the old Youth League are office bearers. The meeting could not transact any business for want of quorum and a non-quorum meeting will be held some time next week to consider the question.

The dead body of a male was found floting in the sea yesterday at Apollo Bunder. Police took charge of the body.

The inquest was adjourned to August 23.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"Fifty Roads To Town" with Don Amache and Ann Sothern at the Regal this week.

"Our Fighting Navy" at the Capitol.

"FIFTY ROADS TO TOWN"

At The Regal

Marooned by the blizzard in a mountain lodge, with only a stuffed moose as chaperon and caviar and crackers for food—that's the romantic predicament that faces Don Ameche and Ann Sothern in "Fifty Roads to Town," Twentieth Century-Fox's laugh-spiced romance opening next Saturday at the Regal Theatre. Supporting these two vital, delightful and thrilling stars, Slim Summerville, Jane Darwell, John Qualen, Douglas Fowley, Allan Lane, Alan Dinehart and Stepin Fetchit add humour and excitement to the season's most zestful escapade. A riotous adventure of mistaken identities, "Fifty Roads to Town" starts off in high when Don Ameche, receiving a mysterious telephone call that someone is ready to shoot him on sight, hurriedly leaves town in his car. Roaring along the roads to Canada at the same time is Ann Sothern, and chasing both of them in a motorcycle cop. After eluding pursuit, Don and Ann arrive by different routes at a cabin in the hills, where he makes her throw into the fire a legal document which he believes is a subpoena for him. Actually, it is her marriage licence, for she was running away from her millionaire parents to get married. Don is afraid to let the girl go, thinking she will betray him, and she hearing a radio announcement that police are seeking a dangerous gangster in his mountain hideout, suspects that Don is the man. By the time she finds out that Don is not a gangster, but just running away to prevent being mixed up in a divorce case, a heavy snowfall sets in, with the possibility of their being snowed in for the winter. The couple are heartily sick of their caviar diet, and realize that they are falling in love with each other. The arrival of the real gangster, closely followed by the police brings an exciting climax to the film, with Don and Ann finally working out a solution which takes care of two cases of mistaken identity by the simple process of merging them for keeps. Darryl F. Zanuck, vice-president in charge of production at Twentieth Century-Fox, chose Norman Taurog to direct the film, with Raymong Griffith associate producer. The screen play, based on the novel by Luis Frederick Nebel, was written by George Marion, Jr. and William Conselman.

"ANANTHA-ASHRAM"

At The West End

(Contributed)

One of the most highly emotional dramas is New Theatres' "Anatha-Ashram" which is drawing crowded houses in its 2nd week at the West End Talkies.

You saw the stirring background of the mills in "The President," now be prepared to see the most heart-appealing scenes of coal mine where the action of the story of "Anath-Ashram" takes place.

This picture, directed by Sjt. Hemchander has a novel theme. It tells the miseries of the workers—the miners who in the heart of the earth face death every moment and are always in constant danger of explosion. Then there is a beautiful, innocent and charming daughter Sarojini—the only daughter of the proprietor of the coal mine. This proprietor is a gold loving capitalist who believes in exploiting the workers. The destiny and circumstances never leave him alone for his ways of life. It is the lure of the gold, more coal, more money, more work that becomes the cause of ruining his daughter's married life Then the story takes a turn. It is this greedy father who is responsible for making his daughter a widow.

Yes. Here comes the girl with golden voice—Umashashi, Rami—washerwoman of "Chandidas" and Roop—the sweet seventeen of "Dhoop Chhaon"—here comes as Sarojini, the daughter of the coal mine owner. Together with you see Najmul Hussein (of Jawani-ki-Hawa), Prithviraj, B.A., Jagdeesh, Nawab, Kalyani and Harimati Devi, the radio queen.

There is marvellous music, there is plenty of life and laughter and there are touching situations that will make "Anath-Ashram" quite unforgettable.

"THE PRESIDENT"

22nd Week At The Krishna

(Contributed)

Film fans and critics all over India agree unanimously that "The President" produced by New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta) is one of the best Indian pictures produced till now.

This great picture which is now drawing crowded houses at the Krishna Talkies, Dubash Theatre, is in its 22nd week. It is not luck or by freak circumstances that "The President" has become the envy of other film producers. but it is the subtle technique, it is the marvellous treatment and the most wonderful method of presentation that go to make this picture a glorious success

"OUR FIGHTING NAVY"

At The Capitol

Rich in dramatic qualities, boasting an enthralling romance and bringing to the screen a panorama of Britain's sea might, "Our Fighting Navy" commencing to-day at the Capitol provides super entertainment for every type of film-goer. In addition it provides a starring role for Robert Douglas, who created a sensation in his first big film part in "London Melody." He is seen here as the Captain of H.M.S. "Audacious" and when the film opens is under order to detach himself from the Home Fleet and set sail for South America where a small republic is on the point of revolt. The outbreak of the revolution leaves him faced with a difficult decision. The girl he loves has been captured and taken on board the rebels' warship, which is about to open fire on the British Consulate It is left to Robert Douglas to decide whether he shall sink the battleship with the girl on board or leave the colony of Eng-

(Continued on Page 29.)

"Beyond the Horizon" at the Minerva.

Umashashi in "Anathashram" at the West-End (New Theatres).

About Studios And Stars

THE NEW THEATRES' STUDIO NOTES

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Mukti" (Double Version Hindi and Bengali): The shootings are complete and the whole troupe has at last got an well-earned rest after a strenuous toil of several weeks at a stretch. It will not be out of place here to say a few words about this Coming Big Picture of New Theatres. "Mukti" will be an entertainment of the highest order and the drama is packed with enough of thrills, suspense and punch to grip the attention of any audience. It is a picture loaded with action that hold the attention till the final flash. A grand spectacle, told in a most picturesque way—the story moves from climax to climes on to a grand, forceful and satisfying finale. It can be safely said that here is one picture coming—in which exhibitors will find a great antidote to the box-office-slump-sickness anywhere in India. Pictures made from an outstanding stories are things to be talked about and seen again and again—and "Mukti" certainly belongs to that group Indian cine-goers will again feel the thrill of "Devdas"—and more of it in many ways. "Mukti" is in many respects bigger than 'Devdas'.

* * *

Write, write and write—this is the only word we hear from Director Nitin Bose's room. A picture which will team Saigal, Uma, Kamlesh Kumari, Chandravati, Amar Mullick and other stalwarts of New Theatres needs a specially strong drama to bring out the best from the players. The drama is being written and re-written to make it the very best. The drama will contain all the heart-throbs and romance the audience hunger for a new story entirely on a new subject—a new theme—everybody will find in this Coming Super Production of New Theatres.

* * *

"VIDYAPATI": Anxious enquiries from all parts of India, undoubtedly prove the popularity of VIDYAPATI as an universally accepted theme of screen entertainment. It is being lavishly produced at an enormous cost and we are almost confident about the success of this historic production. The director that gave pictures like CHANDIDAS in Bengali, PURAN BHAKT and RAJRANI MEERA in Hindustani, is undoubtedly the fittest person to handle such a theme of deep-moving devotional interest. His blending of the story into a powerful screen drama, with plenty of actions, bristling with heart-warming dialogues and enthralling song-hits—will reveal his great command over our ancient Indian literature and his keen sense of proportion and artistry. And from the standpoint of technical excellence, VIDYAPATI is sure to maintain the enviable standard so far reached by the New Theatres Limited.

* * * *

Director Bose, after his recovery from illness, has resumed the shooting in Studio No. 2.

STUDIO NO. 2.: The name of Mr. Hem Chunder is now well-known throughout India, as one of the most progressive directors of the Indian Movieland. His MILLIONAIRE or CROREPATI was held by fans and critics as the best, full-length comedy of the Indian Screen. His latest is ANATH-ASHRAM, a social picture of diverse appeal, which is now announced to be released in various theatres throughout India. And immediately after the completion of this costly production, we understand, the authorities have again selected him to direct another social talkie, which will be produced in two versions, at New Theatres' Studio No. 2, under the personal supervision of Mr. J. N. Mitter.

An absorbing theme of irresistible heart-appeal, this original story for Director Hem Chunder is based on true and sincere love between two friends rarely seen in this world, and the great and unthinkable sacrifice of one for the other. We hope to discuss it in greater details, in the near future.

"Gangavataran" at the Opera.

"Savitri" booked for the Roxy.

"Frontiers of Freedom" at the Majestic—7th Week

Motilal in "Jagirdar" (Sagar) at the Roxy

"SAVITRI" For The Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The announcement that "Savitri" will open its premiere in Bombay at Roxy on Saturday August 28 has been received most enthusiastically by the public who have been anxiously awaiting this picture for months past.

Anxious enquiries have been started at the box office for advance bookings and the management expecting an unprecedented rush are making adequate plans to meet it.

"Savitri" was shown to a group of specially invited guests at Malad Studios on Wednesday night. They have unanimously declared that Savitri does more than fulfil the expectations it has roused throughout the length and breadth of the country.

It is quite different from the mythological pictures seen before. It is the first picture to have captured the greatness which marks out the Mahabharata as an immortal epic.

The noble sentiment of the story of Savitri permeates throughout the film which is expected to prove not only a box-office success but also an artistic achievement of the Indian Screen.

"JAGIRDAR" At The Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED.)

On the 21st of August, Sagar's social picture enters the 13th week The picture has proved immensely popular with all classes of people and for weeks on end one could see great crowds going to the Roxy Cinema.

"Jagirdar", which is directed by Mehboob, provides all-round entertainment to cine-goers in Bombay and Ahmedabad where also the picture is running well. It is intended to stop the present consecutive run of the picture at the Roxy and show it in another part of the city to provide better facility to the population staying in the northern localities of Bombay.

Immediately in the wake of "Jagirdar", the producers will release at the Imperial Cinema "Capt. Kirti-kumar."

"OUR FIGHTING NAVY"

(Continued from Page 28.)

lish people to be slaughtered. His decision is followed by a dramatic climax with the girl taking matters into her own hands. Hazel Terry plays opposite Robert Douglas in the film and H. B. Warner and Richard Cromwell have starring roles. Noah Beery, Henry Victor and Esme Percy are in support while Binky Stuart once again has an opportunity to prove what a brilliant little actress she really is.

CROPS WASHED AWAY

Sequel To Mahanadi And Sheonath Floods

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

Crops in about sixty riverine villages in Janjgir and Mungeli tahsils in Bilaspur District were washed away last week owing to high floods in the rivers Mahanadi and Sheonath, states an official statement.

It adds that the extent of damage is being ascertained. Slight damage was also caused in parts of drug and Raipur Districts, particularly in riverside villages. Elsewhere the condition is fairly good and a welcome break in rains has enabled the ryots to resume their suspended agricultural operations.—A. P.

Saturday's Racing At Poona

BACKERS FARE WELL

Corcy Scores Narrowly In Dunstall Handicap

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Fine weather favoured the sport on Saturday and a vast holiday crowd had the satisfaction of witnessing racing well up to the average in interest. If Fortune did not favour backers right through the piece, three favourites scored and since three other races fell to well-backed candidates, it would not have been an unprofitable outing after all.

Doubles for several jockeys were a feature of the afternoon's sport. "Gerry" Hutchins rode in his best form and steered Timiat and Corcy to victory, the latter having the distinction of winning the principal event of the afternoon.

Harold Jones piloted Sherheed and Watchmaker II, the winners of the second and third divisions of the Arabian Plate and Selby scored on Druny Cow and Fata Kashaf.

Three course scratching reduced the field for the Dunstall Handicap to five runners. Backers would not look beyond Lyon's Mail for the winner, but the handsome geld, son of Diligence encountered one better on Corcy, though only a head separated them at the finish. Five lengths away finished Ecclesiastic and On Time was a disgraceful fourth 11 lengths behind the winner.

LUCAN ROMPS HOME

Making one of his infrequent appearances Mr. N. D. Bagree's Lucan made light of the opposition in the Rufford Plate wherein he could be freely backed at 'sevens. The Australian bred chestnut had the favourite Etessam beaten by four lengths and incidentally gave the new Australian light weight jockey, Bromley his first winning success on this side. Devastate ran well under a big weight to finish third and among the beaten others were Royal Task, Motky Heritance and Shelley.

Now owned by Mr. H. Romer, Perrier returned to winning form in the Egerton Handicap which he ran quite easily from The Grove, the first market choice, and Pratap Sinha. Hill Note, considerably fancied in certain quarters, was again a big disappointment, though it was only by a short head that he missed a placing.

Backers made a correct picking when voting solidly for Druny Cow in the Home Bred Handicap. Mr. Gemini's Indian bred got the better of a sharp tussle with Vigilant, the margin in his favour being a head. Cheer Up, who does not stay well, was third and Belle of York fourth.

A KOLHAPUR SUCCESS

The result of Iraq Plate, Division I, which was won in easy fashion by the Kolhapur owned Krishna, showed what a fluke was his defeat over the longer course last week, when he finished a disgraceful fourth behind Zozan, Poppy Day and Bushboos. The outing would appear to have done him a world of good, for he had the well favoured Karam Allah definitely subdued yesterday. Zoman was again in the picture and is obviously in top-hole fettle.

Mr. Sion Nessim's Starlight made amends for his failure last week when he out-pointed an useful lot of runners in Division II of the Iraq Plate. Brace steered clear of trouble this time and had the easiest of rides in getting the grey first past the judge. As the winner was the market rage this was a popular success. The place-getters were Saif al Iraq and Ajwad, both of whom will win in their turn.

Recently promoted to Class II Fata Kashaf fulfilled expectations in the Iraq Plate, Division III. With Selby again in the saddle Mr. Fali Mehta's grey six-year-old had Majid Pasha, Taj Subhan and several others comfortably beaten. He is without a doubt one of the most improved horses in training.

WHEAT AND CHAFF

Run in three divisions the Arabian Plate for Arabs in Class III evoked little enthusiasm. Backers would appear to have had some difficulty in separating the Wheat from the Chaff. Timiat—at 11 to 1—met with no serious opposition on Division I which he won by 4 lengths from Munir al Hawa and the well-favoured Bani Tamim.

Sarheed, back again in Class III, accounted for Taj Mahoot, Lucky Son and seven others in Division II. He was not as well backed as Lucky Son who is fated to meet one better every time he is engaged.

Extremely well handled by Jones, Watchmaker II defied a penalty for a recent success when taking Division III. The minor placings were filled by Silver Dome and Sa'ad Nazam. Mr. M. C. Patel's useful bay will now have to take his chance among Class II Arabs.

Several investors solved the Daily Double correctly and received Rs. 77-8 each for their pains.

As there was no winner for the Daily Treble the sum of Rs. 2,685 has been carried over to the next meeting.

THREE SPECIALS RUN

To accommodate the huge contingent that left Bombay for the racing the Railway authorities found it necessary to run three specials. Messrs. Brandon and Co. had a busy time coping with the wants of passengers on the trains, but met all demands with their usual efficiency.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

Mr. M. D. Petit's TIMIAT 9-1, Hutchins. 1
Mr. Shahin Saggar's MUNIR AL HAWA, 7-12, Maxwell. 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's BANI TAMIM, 8-11, E. Britt. 3
Mr. D. S. Reuben's KANZ AL DOWLA, 9-1, Read. 4
Won by 4 lengths, 1|2 length, and neck

Did not run: Royal Clair 9-3.
Time: 1 minute, 23 seconds.
First tote paid Rs. 111 for win, Rs. 35, Rs. 33 and Rs. 18 for places.
Favourite: Bani Tamim 8-11.
Winner trained by Yussuff bin Essa.

THE HOME BRED HANDICAP. Distance.—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Gemini's DRURY COW, 8-0 (cd. 8-1) Selby 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's VIGILANT, 7-2, (ed. 7-4), Bromley 2
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's CHEER UP, 8-7, E. Britt 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF YORK, 8-5, B. McQuade. 4
Won by head, 5 lengths, and 2 lengths.
Did not run Freestep 8-5 and Maharaja's Choice 8-2.
Time 1 minute, 59 4|5 seconds.
First tote paid Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 20 and Rs. 13 for places.
Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.
Favourite: Drury Cow 8-0.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. (Division II). Distance.—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250.

Messrs D. D. Ghista's SERHEED, 8-10, R. H. Jones 1
Mr. B. M. Goculdas's TAJ MAHOOT, 8-4, Selby. 2
Mr. I. M. Goculdas's LUCKY SON, 8-4, Burn. 3
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's KHALIL, 8-10, Evans. 4
Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths, and 4 lengths.
Did not run: Samah 8-4 and Moon Star 7-1.
Time: 1 minute, 23 1|5 seconds.
First tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.
Favourite: Lucky Son 8-4.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. (Division III). Distance.—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs. 400; Third, Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs.; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. M. C. Patel's WATCHMAKER II, 9-3, Jones 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SILVER DOME, 8-11, E. Britt 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's SA'AD NAZAM, 8-4, Hutchins. 3
Messrs Basheer Mahomed and Kashibhai Jethabhai's YOUNG BUCKNELL, 8-10, Munro 4
Won by 1 length, 3 1|2 lengths, 4 lengths.
Did not run: Gold, Zoolum, Haria.
Time: 1 min. 23 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 72 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 14, and Rs. 13 for places.
Favourite Sa'ad Nazam.
Winner trained by owner.

THE IRAQ PLATE. (Division III). Distance.—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's FATA KASHAF 8-0, Selby 1
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MAJID PASHA 8-10, Munro 2
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 9-2, Maxwell 3
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Ingel Tara 7-7 cd. 7-10, Simmons 4
Not Run:—Rajput 9-4, Taj Shamama 8-12, Lookman 8-9, The Knut 8-3.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 4 lengths.
Time:—1min. 53 3/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for Win, Rs. 16, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 for Places.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey

THE IRAQ PLATE. (Division II). Distance.—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's STARLIGHT 8-5, Brace 1
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SAIF AL IRAQ 8-4, Evans 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's AJWAD 9-2, Marrable 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Subah 8-2, Burn 4
Not Run:—Mahmood Beg 8-10.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length 10 lengths.
Time:—1min. 53 2/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37, for Win, Rs. 17, Rs. 20 and Rs. 33 for Places.
Winner trained by owner.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP. Distance.—1 1|4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. H. Romer's PERRIER 8-9 Marrable 1
Mr. N. E. Raymond's GROVE 9-4, Brace 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's PRATAP SINHA 8-13 E. Britt 3
Mrs. F. G. Travers's Hill Note 8-7, Selby 4
Not Run:—Knight's Adventure 9-4, Essex Lad 9-1, Prince Philippa 8-8, Wagon Hill 8-3, Williewin 7-7, Soledia 7-7.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths short head.
Time:—2mins. 9 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 184 for Win. Rs. 36, Rs. 15 and Rs. 24 for Places.
Winner trained by M Ryan.

THE RUFFORD PLATE. Distance.—1 1|4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs 1,000; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr N. D. Bagree's LUCAN 8-3 Bromley 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ETESSAM 9-4, Selby 2
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's DEVASTATE 9-0, R. H. Jones 3
Messrs. J. Reynolds & J. T. Rogers's Royal Task 8-6, Brace 4
Not Run:—Flinty 9-4, Winning Post 8-11.
Tote paid Rs. 76 for Win, Rs. 24, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23 for Places.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE DUNSTALL HANDICAP. Distance.—1 1/4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; Second, Rs. 1,250; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's CORCY 8-9, Hutchins 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's LYON'S MAIL 8-12, Rylands 2
Mr. N. E. Raymond's ECCLESIASTIC 8-5, Brace 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time 9-2, Selby 4
Not Run:—Casino 8-13, Manifold 8-7, Royal Prince 8-1.
Tote paid Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 23, and Rs. 14 for Places.
Winner trained L. H. Hewitt.

THE IRAQ PLATE. (Division I). Distance.—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's KRISHNA 7-8, E. Britt 1
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH 8-7, Munro 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 8-1 Evans 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Fiery Face 7-11, Marrable 4
Not Run:—Yanoos 7-9, Vershan 8-7, Burgess 8-2.
Tote paid Rs. 44 for Win, Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for Places.
Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

CHECK ON GAMES OF SKILL

U. P. Govt.'s Move

LUCKNOW, Aug. 20.

It is understood that in order to put a check on the large number of carnivals and such other shows which most often frequent the cities of the United Provinces, the U. P. Government are proposing to amend the Gambling Act.

It has been found that an effective administration of the Act is being hampered as its provisions do not apply to games of mere skill. It is proposed that the amendment will give Government power to declare any particular game as not a game of mere skill.

Opinions of the district authorities on the subject have been already invited.—United Press.

Rovers Cup Football

Mohammedan Sporting Win Close Match

Kirkee Gunners Eliminated By 2 Goals To 1

A big holiday crowd filled in all available accommodation at the Cooperage on Saturday evening, while a stream of spectators was still pouring in from the different gates long before the commencement of the match between the Mohammedan Sporting, Calcutta's League Champions for the last four years in succession, and the 3rd Field Brigade Royal Artillery from Kirkee, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament.

After a close fight, in which football of a high order was witnessed, the Mohammedans came out victorious by an odd goal in three.

A STURDY BACK

In Juma Khan, the Calcutta Champions have a sturdy back, who acquitted himself well this evening. He was responsible for spoiling many a dangerous movement of the Gunners with his timely long clearances and power of anticipation. Next Noor Mohamed, the winners' pivot attracted attention. He was here, there and everywhere and cleverly spoon-fed his pack of forwards.

GOOD GOAL-KEEPER

Osman, Mohammedan Sporting's custodian, also gave a good account of himself. He brought off a number of difficult saves. He is really smart and his energetic work between the posts earned him several rounds of cheers.

Coming to the losers, one cannot fail to have a word of praise for Huntley, the Brigades' right half-back, who stood head and shoulders above the others in their defence.

The Kirkee Gunners broke away with a right-wing move immediately after the kick-off and thrice tested Osman in the Mohammedan Sport goal. The first one was a very brilliant save, indeed; Hart, the Gunners' outside-right, took a lovely angular shot, which Osman beautifully toppled over the cross-bar

The Mohammedans did not lose time in settling down and the game soon developed into an end to end exchanges.

It was Calcutta Muslims' turn to press their opponents and they were doing it well, but they threw away a grand opportunity, when Salim made an opening for the centre-forward, the latter failing to turn it to account from a very near range

MOHAMMEDANS SCORE

In the 21st minute from the start, Calcutta favourites drew first blood, when following a spell of short-passing combination, Rahim, their inside-right, flashed a pass from Saboo into the net but a little later he missed an easy scoring chance.

With one goal up, the Calcutta League Champions now got into their real strides and pinned their opponents in and around their territory.

At half-time the Kirkee Brigade were in arrears of 1 goal.

On resumption the Military team was awarded a free kick near the penalty area but they failed to draw home the advantage.

As the game progressed at this stage the Gunners were still playing in Mohammedans' area and many of their well-initiated movements were foiled by Juma Khan the tall Muslim right back, who played a very sound game, while Osman was unbeatable in the goal

Midway through the second half, the Mohamedan Sporting were once again seen at an advantage and but for a brilliant save by Robinson, the whole complexion of the match should have been changed. It was undoubtedly a very clever save, as the Military goal-keeper lifted the ball off Saboo's foot, when the latter was trying to show off some fancy work in front of the goal-mouth.

GUNNERS LEVEL SCORE

A dramatic situation developed when shortly after this, McFarlane, the Brigades' inside-right, put his side on terms beating Osman with a hot shot.

WINNING GOAL

It was now a fight for the winning goal and both set of forwards were attacking in turn, but when a draw was in sight, a bold bid by the Muslims, saw Abbas, their left winger, netting the all-important goal about 3 minutes before the final whistle.

THE RESULT

MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING ..... 2 goals

3RD FIELD BRIGADE R. A. ..... 1 goal

THE TEAMS

MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING:—Osman; Siraj and Jumma Khan; Bach Khan, Noor Mohamed and Massom; Salim, Rahim, Saboo, Shamshere and Abbas.

3RD FIELD BRIGADE R. A.:—Robinson; Muray and Davis; Huntley, Bradford and Williams; Hart, Penson, McFarlane, Godfrey and Lugg.

REFEREE:— Captain Lee.

MONDAY'S GAME

All Reds v. Warwicks. Kick-off at 5-40 p.m.

WEEK-END CRICKET

The weather clerk was again kind to the cricketers in the city to-day, when two-day fixture between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Muslim Gymkhana was played off at the former's ground; while the Spencer Cup combined met the Hindu Gymkhana at the latter's ground, at the Kennedy Sea-face.

The SCORES:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA (1st Innings)

H. Khairaz c Colah b Kalapesi	25
S. M. Kadri c Engineer b Nariman	24
A. A. Hakim (Played on to wicket) b Kalapesi	1
S. Heptulla c Engineer b Nariman	20
G. Lalji c Manekshah b Kalapesi	4
M Ebrahim (not out)	42
M. Hassan c and b Gai	2
Sheikh Anwar l.b.w. b Manek Shah	9
A. M. Aga b Gai	2
Hassan Miya c Engineer b Gai	0
Extras	18
Total	188

PARSI GYMKHANA (1st Innings)

F. E. Kapadia c Heptulla	7
G. Lalji	7
M. R. Khan c G. Lalji b Sh. Anwar	5
F K Nariman b G. Lalji	2
S. M Colah (run out)	35
M. I. Engineer c Kadri b Heptulla	11
H M. Contractor (batting)	30
R. J Maneksha c Heptulla b Lalji	1
B. K Kalapesi (batting)	20
Extras	14
Total (for 6 wickets)	125

Hindu Gym. Vs. Spencer C. C.

HINDU GYMKHANA (1st Innings)

G. L. Patil b D. Havewala	0
S. K. Pavaskar b M. Patel	1
V. R. Amladi l.b.w. (N) D. Havewala	4
L B. Kenny b M. Patel	1
P. R. Dalvi b M. Patel	0
M. S. Gurtu b D. Havewala	21
U. M. Merchant l.b.w. (N) M. Patel	11
W. S. Kothare b M. Patel	22
R. J. Gharat b D. Havewala	1
R. S. Mahajan (not out)	8
S. L. Patil c Khote b D. Havewala	6
Extras	1
Total	76

SPENCER CUB COMBINED (1st Innings)

Meherhomji c and b Kothare	9
K. Mehta c. G. Patil b Gurtu	7
J. B. Khote c. Gurtu b S Patil	15
J. Elavia l.b.w. (N) Gurtu	0
D. Havewala l.b.w. (N) Amladi	18
P. Kateli c Merchant b S. Patil	3
M. Patel c Mahajan b Kothare	36
P. Dhondy c. G. Patil b Gurtu	2
Variava l.b.w. (N) S. L. Patil	0
N. Cooper (not out)	13
K. Cooper (run out)	4
Extras	8
Total	115

HINDU GYMKHANA (Second Innings)

S. K. Ramesher c. Elavia b D. Havewala	8
L. B. Kenny b M. Patel	0
P. R. Dalvi b D. Havewala	2
U. M. Merchant c. Elavia b D. Havewala	12
R. S. Mahajan (batting)	38
R. J. Gharat (batting)	21
Extras	1
Total (for 4 wickets)	82

NEW TEST FOR STATE PATRONAGE

Punjab Premier Urges Encouragement Of Communal Good-Will

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

"As the Premier of the first Punjabi Government let me inform you and all others concerned that communal mischief from whichever quarter it may emanate shall be regarded by us as the worst of disloyalty to the present Government and in fact to yourselves because the present Government is your own chosen Government. I wish also to announce that in future awards of State patronage and appreciation, special premium shall be attached to genuine inter-communal goodwill and persons with an unclean record on communal matters shall be excluded so long as I have any hand in their distribution" said Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab in reply to an address presented to-day by the Ludhiana District Board.

The Premier discountenanced the practice of personal entertainment of Ministers and officials on tour, as it meant waste of public money. He suggested that such funds could be more usefully employed on public charities or prizes for encouraging communal good-will:—United Press.

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Despatch Of Indian Troops To Far East

Why Bhulabhai And Satyamurti Attended Meeting Called By Viceroy

ASSURANCE OF USE OF TROOPS FOR INTERNAL SECURITY DUTIES

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader, and Mr. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader, of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly in a joint statement, explain their attitude to the Government's decision to despatch Indian troops to the Far East, as also the reasons why they attended the meeting at which the Viceroy communicated the Government's decision.

They say: "We have read the Press communique issued by the Government of India relating to the situation in Shanghai and the movement of certain Indian troops to proceed shortly to the Far East.

"At the outset we should point out that we thought it our duty to respond to the invitation to attend the meeting where His Excellency the Viceroy proposed to make a statement on the subject, because, on any matters of business relating to public affairs we have always adopted an attitude of responding to such invitations. It was an act of courtesy on the part of His Excellency to invite us. It is quite unnecessary to emphasise the fact that this was not sought for by anyone of us present there. An invitation had to be sent, because this statement to leaders of parties in the Assembly took place on an inevitable substitute of the House, as the House was not sitting.

"We should have been more satisfied if, instead of merely making a statement, a convention would grow up in course of time that before any such decision is taken, responsible men from the Assembly are taken into confidence; their views ascertained, and as far as possible carried out.

"FOR INTERNAL SECURITY DUTIES"

"As regards the subject matter of the Communique, we note that the troops who would be moved would be used for 'internal security duties

"We are also informed that the two battalions which are being moved are Indianised units in which the predominating elements of officers are Indians, and we have no doubt that if proof were ever needed, it will once for all lay the ghost of the criticism that Indians are unable to man and command their own forces for the internal security of their own country, or the protection of their country against aggression from abroad.

"As far as possible Indian troops are used for protection, and in fact, we would recommend Indian troops to be used for such a purpose outside India.

"In the present situation, however, it is obvious that while incidentally being used for the security of Indian nationals, they would also serve the larger purpose of protecting British interests, and otherwise be used for what has generally been called 'imperial purposes.' This clearly discloses the fact on which we have insisted for a long time, that troops trained and maintained India are not solely for Indian purposes, but intended to serve the larger imperial purposes, and our claim for either Britain bearing the integral part of the cost of troops trained and maintained in India, or reducing those troops in India, is incidentally justified by the use which is intended to be made.

POOR CONSOLATION

"Of course we are aware as it happened during the war that His Majesty's Government in Great Britain would bear the actual cost of the maintenance and use of these troops while outside India, but that is relatively a poor consolation, and does not meet the full justice in the case. However, we have no doubt that at least it will be done.

"We further trust that the use of these troops will be confined for purposes stated in the Communique, and they will not do or be allowed to do anything which will have the appearance or the tendency of India being involved in a struggle between Japan and China, for obviously our sympathy will be with those (China) against whom the aggressive imperial encroachment is being carried out under one excuse or the other."—A.P.

CONFERENCE AT VICEREGAL LODGE

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Satyamurthi represented the Congress Party at the Viceregal Conference, which lasted for half an hour this noon.

The "United Press' understands that the Viceroy explained the circumstances which necessitated dispatch of troops from India to Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Britain To Bear Cost Abroad

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

A Press Communique states:—

"In view of the situation in Shanghai, the 5|-th Rajputana Rifles and the 4|19th Hyderabad Regiment have been placed under order to proceed shortly to Far East. These units will be employed on internal security duty at Hongkong and Singapore until the situation in Shanghai becomes easier and the units sent there for the protection of the British and Indian nationals can be withdrawn."

The two regiments ordered to the Far East are both stationed at Secunderabad.

BRITAIN TO BEAR COST

The Associated Press understands that the cost of the regiments after they leave the Indian shores will be borne by the British Exchequer. It is also understood that should the situation in the Far East require it a despatch of additional units will be considered.—A.P.

WHAT VICEROY TOLD PARTY LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Full details of the Conference at the Viceregal Lodge are not available. I have been able to gather, however from outside talks that the Viceroy took the opportunity to meet Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other leaders individually before he met them in Conference. The proceedings do not appear to have lasted more than 20 minutes.

Two points which are reported to have been made clear by the Viceroy, when he read the communique and explained the circumstances, were firstly that the cost would be borne by the British Exchequer and secondly that it would give an opportunity to Indian troops to gather experience of conditions abroad.

I am told Mr. Bhulabhai maintained a non-committal attitude, saying that at the spur of the moment he could not offer any opinion.

B. B. C. GAINS A MARCH

Mr. Satyamurti drew the Viceroy's attention to B. B. C.'s announcement regarding the movement of troops last evening even before the Assembly leaders had been consulted.

I hear the Viceroy in reply agreed to complain about it.

Sir M. Yakub referred Gen. Sir P. Chetwood's recent speech about Indian officers and said they would now be able to see the work of Indian troops.

When Mr. Ghiasuddin asked what experience Indian troops could gather abroad, the Commander-in-Chief is reported to have replied that he was daily learning new things.

As this is the first Conference of the kind enabling the present Viceroy to make personal acquaintance, with Party leaders it is the talk of the day in Simla.

Earlier

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

It is now definitely understood that Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Satyamurti, A. C. Dutt, Sir Mahomed Yakub and other leaders of the Parties in the Assembly have been invited by the Viceroy to meet him to-day presumably in connection with the despatch of troops to China. They are expected to meet the Viceroy at about 12 noon.

A significant feature of the question list issued for the opening day of the Assembly session is that as many as six members have tabled queries wanting to know the exact date when Federation would be inaugurated. Fourteen such members belong to the Congress Party and the Congress Nationalist Party and one to Democratic Party. They are Messrs Satyamurti, Govinddas Mangalsingh, and Badridutt Pande, successor to Mr. Pant, Lalchand Navalrai and Sir Mahomed Yakub.

This indicates in what direction the minds of politicians of various schools of thought are working, though each has a different objective for wanting to get at authentic information.

Mr. Mangalsingh has gone even further in asking if the Government would inform the Assembly as to how long its life would be extended.

Contrary to past practice the first day's list has only 39 questions.

Sir Mahomed Yakub is responsible for the interpellation about Bihta disaster and asks what action has been taken on the statement made by Sayad Jafar Imam, Advocate-General, Bihar, stating that two hours before the accident while the Imperial Mail passed over the line passengers received jerks and shakes on the very spot where the Lahore-Howrah Express got derailed with disastrous consequences.

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Only ten days back I made enquiries in authoritative quarters whether Indian troops were being despatched to Shanghai and other places in the Far East. I was told emphatically that there was no truth in such reports and no troops were being despatched. Now that the Sino-Japanese war is assuming serious proportions and rumours are again afloat about the despatch of Indian troops, the authorities maintain complete reticence but promise to give precise information as early as possible.

NO EXCUSE NOW

As the Assembly session is drawing near and an emergency might at any time arise, the question that is being discussed is whether the Government will consult the Assembly if it is decided to send Indian troops. When troops were sent to Addis Ababa there was a storm in the Assembly and Government promised to take the House into confidence, as far as possible, before troops are asked to go abroad.

There can be no excuse now for the Government for not even consulting Party leaders, before taking any decision regarding the despatch to-day.

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OFFICIALS DEFY CONGRESS GOVT.?

Coercive Process In Revenue Recovery

Peasant Deputation Waits On Seth Govind Das

JUBBULPORE, August 21.

Despite the Congress Ministry's orders to suspend realization of arrears of revenue and taccavi loans, it is reported, revenue authorities are going apace with their work of collection.

Two hundred peasants and malguzars waited on Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., in deputation and acquainted him with their distress before the latter left for Simla.

They are reported to have alleged that questionable methods were being adopted by revenue authorities to realise revenue arrears and taccavi loans despite the Congress Ministry's orders for its suspension.

Indeed, they are understood to have told Seth Govind Das, collection work has been intensified after these orders have been passed.

Seth Govind Das advised them to bring their grievances before the Hon'ble the Revenue Minister. He also thought it desirable that the peasants wait in deputation on Mr. W. V. Gridson, I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Jubbulpore division, who in Seth Govind Das's opinion, was a man of very just and sympathetic nature.—United Press.

Home Member Climbs Down

Grievances Of Hunger-Strikers To Be Investigated: Two M.L.A's To Be Allowed To Visit Andamans If Strike Continues

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Replying to a short notice question about hunger-strike in Andamans in the Bengal Assembly to-day the Home Minister stated that the number of Hunger-Strikers has now gone up to 225 of whom three are seriously ill and the condition of one is critical

The Home Minister reiterated that the Bengal Government are now prepared to favourably consider the grievances of hunger-strikers in so far as they relate to higher classification and repatriation

Replying to a supplementary question the Home Minister said that in case the hunger-strike continues longer he would consider the suggestion of sending two members of the Congress Assembly Party to Admamans so that they may use their influence on the hunger-strikers in bringing about speedy termination of the strike —United Press

HOME MEMBER VISITS HUNGER-STRIKERS

CALCUTTA Aug 21.

The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Minister visited this afternoon the Alipore Presidency Jail to persuade the hunger-strikers in that jail to give up the strike in view of the Government's readiness to consider favourably the grievances of hunger-strikers on the questions of classification and repatriation. —United Press.

"C. R." APPEALS TO SERVICES

Encourage Khadi: It Is No Party Symbol But Help To Peasants

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier of Madras, has addressed an open letter appealing to the members of the Public Services to purchase Khaddar.

Addressing them as "My Comrades in Permanent Public Service", the Premier in the course of the lengthy appeal observes:—

"In making this appeal to encourage the produce of rural manual labour, I should make it clear that the use of Khaddar is not to be taken as a token of attachment to any particular party. The encouragement of Khaddar is not to be interpreted as being dictated by any consideration other than a desire to help in providing a supplementary income to the agricultural population It is not a party symbol as some very wrongly imagine it to be. It is no more party politics than Hindu-Muslim unity on removal of untouchability or encouragement of a common Indian language".—A. P.

U. S. COTTON CROP CONTROL

House Of Representatives Move For Legislation

WASHINGTON, Aug 21.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution pledging the Congress to give the Cotton Crop Control Legislation a right way in the next session of the Congress. The resolution, which contains minor amendments to the resolution which the Senate adopted, returns to that House for consideration.—A.P.

Things Are Not What We Wish Them To Be

Mahatma Explains Best And Only Effective Way Of Wrecking India Act

Mahatma Gandhi writes in this week's "Harijan":—

I have not hesitated to express my opinion that the salaries that the Congress Ministers have voted for themselves are much too high for the standard that should govern us in this the poorest country in the world. In the hurried note that Prof. K. T Shah has sent me and which the reader will find elsewhere. India's average annual per capita income will be found to be £4 against £56 of Great Britain Unfortunately for us we have to bear yet a while the burden of the British inheritance and in spite of the best effort we fail to achieve the ideal standard The salaries and the allowances are now a settled fact. The question now is will the Ministers their Secretaries and the Members work so hard as to deserve the emoluments they will receive? Will the Members become whole-time workers for the nation and give a faithful account of the services they may render? Let us not make the mistake of imagining that the things are what we wish them to be or what they should be

And it is not enough that the Ministers live simply and work hard They have to see to it that the departments they control also respond. Thus justice should become cheap and expeditious. To-day it is luxury of the rich and the joy of the gambler The police should be friends of the people instead of being their dread Education should be so revolutionized as to answer the wants of the poorest villager instead of answering those of an imperial exploiter

RELEASE OF ALL POLITICALS

All those who were imprisoned for political offences even of a violent nature will shortly find themselves free if the Ministers can give them the freedom This is a phenomenon not to be looked at lightly Does it mean passport to violence? Certainly not in terms of the Congress creed of non-violence The Congress abhors individual violence in a far more real sense than the Government it replaces It seeks to meet the violence of individuals not with the organized violence called punishment but with non-violence in the shape of friendly approach to the erring individuals and through the cultivation of sound public opinion against any form of violence. Its methods are preventive, not punitive. In other words, the Congress will rule not through the police backed by the military but through its moral authority based upon the greatest goodwill of the people. It will rule not in virtue of authority derived from a superior armed power but in virtue of the service of the people whom it seeks to represent in every one of its actions

ONLY EFFECTIVE WAY

Ban on all prohibited literature is being removed. Now some of the books banned will be found, I suppose, to inculcate violence and spread obscenity, or hatred among different classes or sects. The Congress rule does not mean licence to violence or obscenity or fomenting of hatred. Again the Congress will rely upon the unstinted support of enlightened public opinion in dealing with objectionable literature. The Ministers who may find violence, hatred or obscenity spreading in their provinces will look to the Congress organizations and ultimately the Working Committee for active and efficient help before they resort to the processes of the criminal law and all it means. Indeed the triumph of the Congress will be measured by the success it achieves in rendering the police and the military practically idle. And it will fail utterly if it has to face crises that render the use of the police and the military inevitable The best and the only effective way to wreck the existing Constitution is for the Congress to prove conclusively that it can rule without the aid of the military and with the least possible assistance of the police who may well have some new and friendly designation given to them as a correspondent suggests

NOT INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in 'Harijan':—

What I have been recently writing in connection with the constructive programme before the Congress Ministries has been described by some newspapers as 'Instrument of Instructions No one but the President of the Congress and the Working Committee has any power to issue instructions to the Congress Ministries. Mine is a very humble note. I can only advise on matters about which I may claim special knowledge or experience My articles have a value only to the extent that they appeal to the reason of those to whom they are addressed Though I enjoy the confidence of the Working Committee, the views I may express here need not be taken to represent its views or even those of any of its groups. Indeed the public should know that in several matters I do not represent the views of many individual members Therefore whatever I may say in these columns should be taken to be purely personal to me and in no way representative of the Working Committee.

But in matters relating to the struggle for Swaraj through non-violent action, I do claim special qualifications. For me office acceptance has a special meaning even in terms of the Congress manifesto and resolutions. It would be wrong if I did not put before the Ministers and the public my meaning of office acceptance. But it may not always be the official Congress view, it may not be the view of Congressmen in general. My position and limitations being made clear, there need be no embarrassment to the Ministers or me I should feel cramped if my writing were presumed to bear the 'imprimatur' of the official or even the non-official Congress view.

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS DOWN

Gold Quiet And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on account of renewed liquidation.

GOLD QUIET.

London gold was quiet and silver was unchanged.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat was easy and jute was dull.

WALL STREET EASY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	9.83
To-day's opening	9.79
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	9.74
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	5.62
To-day's opening	5.60
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.57
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 181-8
New April May	Rs. 195-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 21.

Cotton continued to show easiness following favourable turn in weather which induce liquidation while the absence of any definite announcement regarding tne loan checked enterprise although the longterm outlook remained cheerfu'.

Trading in October commenced at 9.79 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered foreign selling and liquidation while later renewed selling appeared with October finally closing at 9.74 with a decline of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 21.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (9.89/9.89) 9.79/9.79
October (9.90/9.90) 9.81/9.81
December (9.96/9.94) 9.84/9.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

American October (5.60) 5.57
American December (5.61) 5.58
Egyptian August (8.61) 8.55
Egyptian September (8.76) 8.70

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The market was closed on account of the Cocoanut Holiday.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 21.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

New Crop August September (£20 1/2 paid and buyers) £20 3/8 paid and sellers.

Dunlop September (£23 sellers) £23 sellers.

Lightning September (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (£. 3/4 sellers) closed

Forward July September (8 7/8 paid and value) closed.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 1/8) £15 3/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata August (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal September (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	4.98 15/16
To-day's opening	4.99
To-day's closing	4.98 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	4.98.80
To-day's opening	4.98.87
To-day's closing	4.98.80

FRANC RATE
London, Aug. 21.

Previous closing	132.85
To-day's opening	132.84
To-day's closing	132.82

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 21.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98.85 and then improved to 4.98.97 on renewed buying but subsequently again relapsed to and closed at 4.98.87.

Franc opened at 132.84 and kept steady with no great variation. It closed at 132.82.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.030) 10.027
New York on Bombay (37.82) 37.68
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (94.77) 94.80
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 3/16 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Featureless. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£263 3/4 buyers £264 sellers. Easy) closed.

Lead (£22 7/16 buyers £22 9/16 sellers. Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£62 1/2 to £63 1/2) closed

Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) closed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 99 1/2 and December 100 1/4. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any speculative interest while subsequently prices showed slightly easier tendency although the undertone kept steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 21.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.05 1/2. Prices advanced on fairly good local buying and covering influenced by better outside cables.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The market was closed.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS

Loans Easily Obtainable

(SPECIAL CABLES.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.

In the money market conditions continued to run their normal course and were in no way disturbed by the far east upheaval. Loans remained easily obtainable and on the whole borrowers paid slightly lower rate for non-clearing credit than has recently been the case.

Wall Street opened irregular.

Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga Honoured

Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga, F.R.I.B.A. the well-known practising Architect of Bombay who has been serving on the R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India since 1929 as a nominee of the Indian Institute of Architects is now appointed by the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, to serve on the Board as their representative

LECTURES AT 'A' WARD CONGRESS

There will be a series of talks, wherein topics, of both, national and international politics as well as of the various forces that dominate our present society, will be discussed.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint Secretary, All India Congress Socialist Party will give first six lectures on the 'Development of Indian Nationalism', 'Relation between Nationalism and Socialism' and the 'Principles of Socialism.'

The first lecture will take place today (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. at the office of the 'A' Ward Congress Committee, 28, Manordas Street, Fort. The lecture is open to public.

'A' WARD TENANTS' COMMITTEE

The members of the 'A' Ward (Fort) Tenants' Committee are requested to be present at the office of the 'A' Ward Congress Committee, 28, Manordas Street, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. from whence they will proceed to the various localities of the Ward to study the problems of housing, sanitation, etc.

SIRDAR AND ABUL KALAM IN POONA

POONA, Aug. 21.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, arrived at noon and was met among others by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, and Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revennue Minister, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Council and Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande. All drove to the residence of Mr. Munshi, where consultations were held with other Ministers regarding the inclusion of another Muslim Minister in Bombay Cabinet.

A large crowd of Muslims present at the station garlanded Mr. Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.—A. P

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 21.

Spot	(19 15/16d.)	19 15/16d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.)	19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Aug. 21.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-4 1/2) £6-19-4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

Liverpool wheat October closed at 99 1/2 as against the previous closing at 100 5/8.

LOCAL MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Aug. 21.

All local markets were closed to-day on account of the Cocoanut Holiday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 21.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 57) dol 56 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 59 1/8) dol 57
U S Steel Common (dol 116) dol 114 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 132 1/2) unquoted.

WILL "C. R." OBLIGE?

Yakub Choses Madras As Base Of Operations

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Sir Mohd. Yakub has addressed the following letter to the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of the Madras Government:—

"You might have seen in the papers a short statement of mine, in which I have suggested a scheme of communal settlement on a provincial basis. If the proposal is considered as worthy of your consideration, I would request you to work out its details and give it a practical shape in your province.

"Madras seems to me to be the most suitable province for embarking on a practical scheme for communal settlement. In your province, happily, the relations between the Hindus and the Muslims do not seem to be very bitter and acute and a sincere effort on the part of the leaders of both the communities is likely to bring about a satisfactory solution. I do not mean to flatter you when I say that Madras has got another advantage of having at the helm of its affairs a seasoned and well balanced leader like yourself. who has the reputation of enjoying the esteem and respect of the Musalmans as well, and any move on your part to take the Muslim minority in your province in your confidence is very likely to produce the desired result

India stands in need of a broad minded and generous statesman like the late Zaghul Pasha of Egypt to deal, with monirities in a spirit of magnanimity and beneficence, in order to allay their suspicions and misgivings. Another factor which must prove helpful in bringing about a settlement in your province is that you are there in such a large majority that you can very well afford to treat the Muslims with generosity and offer them more than their strictly legal share, without in any was injuring the cause of your own community and jeopardizing their interests.

"If you consider that, in order to achieve the salvation of our mother land, Hindu-Muslim concord and harmonious relationsbetween the two great communities must be reached and restored at any cost, I wdould earnestly appeal to you to make an effort on the lines suggested by me.

"I am fully conscious of the fact that you must be extremely busy these days The Hindu-Muslim problem however seems to me to be so urgent and important that I would urge upon you the supreme necessity of finding time for it.

IN ROLE OF HONOUR

"If a working solution is found in Madras I hope Bombay will be second on the Honours list and then the other provinces, encouraged by your noble example, would certainly follow the lead."—A. P I.

FINEST BYZANTINE GEM FOR LONDON MUSEUM

LONDON, (By Mail).

A rare Byzantine gem, believed to be the finest in existence, has been acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington

It is a jasper cameo, of rare beauty, depicting the Crucifixion, with the Virgin and St. John. It was purchased in Venice, probably from a private collection in Rome.

The gem has been ascribed to the 12th century, but experts think it may be 200 years older.

A piece of Byzantine silk, of the fifth or sixth century, is another important acquisition. The fragment, which is mutilated, shows Daniel standing between two lions. It is one of very examples of early Byzantine silks that have survived, even in a mutilated form, to the present day.—Reuter.

NATIONAL SCOUTS...

A WEEKLY LETTER BY "ARIES"

Dear brothers and sisters,

We are making new acquaintances. The Indian Scout world has been aroused to fresh activities, and the rumblings under the thin crust of the old B. P. movement have found a vigorous voice of protest and disapproval. The B. P. movement is dead in the hearts of all true Indians, and a new movement has come into being inspired by pure and lofty ideals, willing to bear the burden of a new and awakened India.

The National Scout Movement is not a mere organisation of youths. It is the answer of the mind and the heart to the call of the Motherland to action and service. In a spirit of humility the young dedicate their lives, and prepare through self-fitness and self-training to work ceaselessly to break the traditional shackles which have limited our vision, damped our enthusiasm and dwarfed our activities. The new National Movement breathes the air of freedom and will bloom in the pure atmosphere of idealism which does not masquerade behind small and unbecoming motives.

The new movement calls for truly patriotic leadership which will be subservient to none. This leadership must come from the young who will appreciate and understand the New Life which pervades India at the present day. The New Life is prepared to vision, plan and execute, re-writing our national history on the walls of civilisation in letters of fire and gold. The New Life is the symbol of an awakened Youth Movement, the National Scout Movement of to-day

The Scout movement is an excellent institution for all young persons, boys and girls alike The oppressive atmosphere of the school-room and the tedious lessons of the class-room memorised under the frowning eyes of perhaps an inefficient teacher are rightly disliked by boys and girls who bustle with fire and activity Scouting affords free and vigorous activity in the open air. Young persons get an opportunity to learn during play and activity, in the companionship of a Scoutmaster who will understand and appreciate the needs and spirit of youth. Few can realise the benefit of camp life, when in the pleasant surroundings of a brook or hill, youngsters can play and learn to live a life full of initiative, resourcefulness, and happiness. In Scouting more than anywhere else the young build their body, express their emotions and prepare a mind which is broad in its outlook and sympathies.

It is to such a movement, vitalised by fresh vigour of awakened nationalism, that I invite you, brothers and sisters. Join in your hundreds with smiling faces—make friends with many young persons like you—forget the petty limitations of castes and creeds and meet as true comrades under the common banner of freedom and action. Be ever willing to learn and to serve, contributing your energy to the supreme task of building New India.

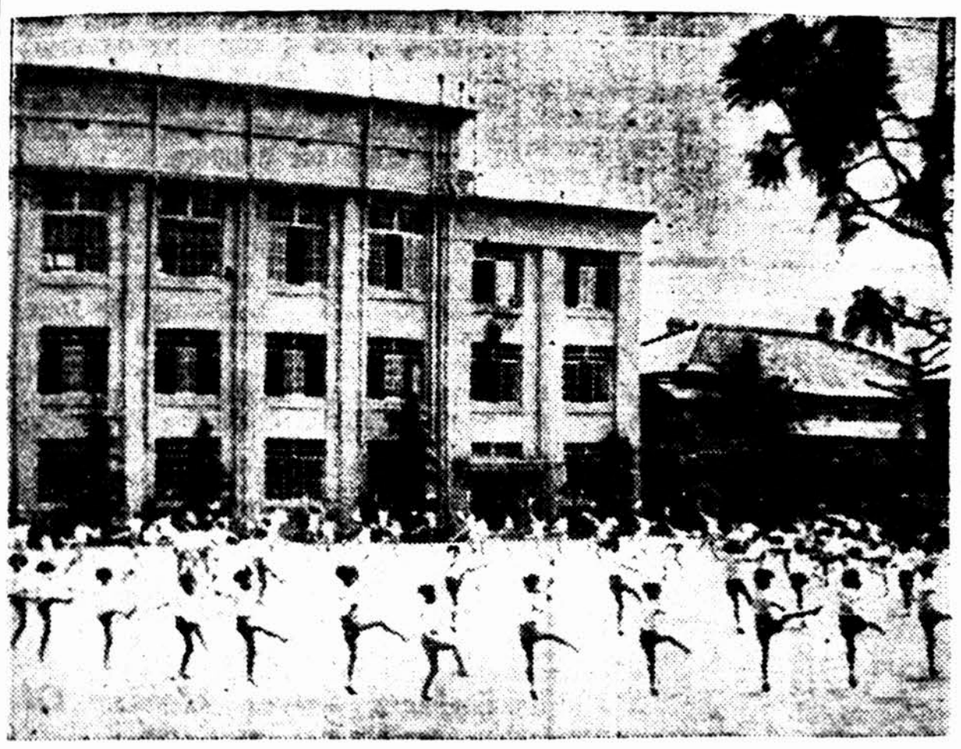
This Scouts' corner is open for all Scouts and Scoutmasters. Write to us, share your experiences, and let us week by week build up the edifice of National Scouting. In this column you can learn all about Scouting. Send in your questions and we shall answer. Send us your humour and we shall laugh together. Tell us your difficulties and we shall overcome them together

* * *

11th of August was the International Day of Youths. Young life joins that day with mirth and laughter, spreading peace in a world worried with war, spreading joy in a world shrouded in selfishness, suspicion and distrust It is in such a season that our National Scout Association began its work. On the 4th of August there was a meeting of the creators of the New Movement in the office of our elder brother Bhulabhai Desai. Many young persons were there, or their elder brothers full of youth—willing to share the life of the young. Scoutmasters Principals of schools, Professors and Editors sat together to lay most firmly the foundation of the National Movement that will become the guiding light for the youth of our Presidency. They all talked one thing—let us build our youth, let us build their lives to serve joyfully the nation in which they were born. All were ready to help and co-operate, Bhulabhai was ready to provide funds, our old brother Motwane, so well-known to national scouting, gave us a splendid office in his vast establishment in the Chicago Telephone and Radio Company at Esplanade Road. We have now our headquarters. We have the money to strive and give form to our dreams. We have men and women like Desai, Vaidyanathan, Phadnis, Kenkare, Shewak Kaul, Ballimal Batliwala and many others to work from day to day and see the New Troops of our National Movement going ahead, proclaiming to the world that we shall live as brothers to all; but we shall be free and unfettered, challenging all that impede our progress or prevent us from being faithful children of the land on which we were born.

* * * *

Camping—to learn history.



Preparing to save their country with healthy bodies: Kobe children in the open air.

Constitution Of The National Scouts

Our National Movement will begin work as soon as the Constitution is ready. A small committee is working from day to-day and it is hoped that by the end of the month the Aims, Policy, Rules of Membership and Organisation together with our new Pledge and Laws will be ready for submission to the Executive Council. In laying the foundation of the new organisation, the committee is striving its utmost to avoid the pitfalls of imitation. Every endeavour is made to free the Scout movement from narrow biases and prejudices—political and religious. The National Scout Movement, when it emerges in the new constitution, will appeal to every section of the progressive and truly national youth of the country.

* * *

Brotherly Greetings

Our congratulations to the Provincial Council of the B. P. Movement in Bombay for having at least agreed to follow Madras in demanding immediate disaffiliation from Imperial Headquarters. The National Scout Association in Bombay desires more than anything else that India has one single Scout Movement, united in its aims and ideals, truely national in its spirit, training and organisation, willing to serve the country in every sphere of its life. Mere disaffiliation from the Imperial Headquarters will not free the movement from those anti-national elements which have secured a footing in the B. P. Scout world through official patronage. The movement needs to be democratised and placed under efficient and national leadership. Nothing can be achieved by making the Chief Scout a 'Patron' of the Scout Association. Such puny changes are not going to satisfy anybody. The National Scout Association has put eleven demands before the B. P. movement. It is only on the basis of these that we can think and hope for a united movement. We wait and long for the day, when in spirit of mutual understanding we unite to sincerely serve our Motherland. We must not forget that Bombay

(Continued on page 26)

ASTHMA

VANISHES AWAY GRADUALLY AS YOU IMPROVE IN HEALTH.

Asthma is a constitutional disease. Something goes wrong with the bodily system and the breathing apparatus gets impaired. You feel you can take the air in but can't breath it out. Such inability by itself is an agonising torture and when not timely corrected, repeats itself often—grows chronic as they say

And to think that it is a matter of seconds and minutes that you can get rid of the complaint, is to misunderstand its nature. The so-called quick reliefs are measures that smother the symptoms for a time. It is never a cure as has been proved in the case of many by the reaction they give The attack returns afresh in greater vehemence each time till you find it could no more be redressed.

To be sensible you ought to take to a rational remedy before it gets too late. The present researches made by the medical science are proving of incalculable benefit to the Asthmatic to whom they now can promise a Permanent Relief and a Cure

And know that Dr. Purohit Swashari is an ingenious combination of specific drugs known to science having a definite curative effect on Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Cold Cough and all other chest & lung troubles. As a rational remedy it works no magic but steadily and positively effects a complete cure. Sold as SWASHARI PLAIN (blue packing) and COMPOUND (red packing) the latter more useful in advanced and constipative cases. Available at all good chemists in 3, 6, 12 oz. bottles at Rs. 2, 3/8, and 6 only.

Bombay Agents:—
ORIENTAL MEDICAL STORES, Princess Street

Sport From All Quarters

XIITH OLYMPIAD, TOKYO, 1940

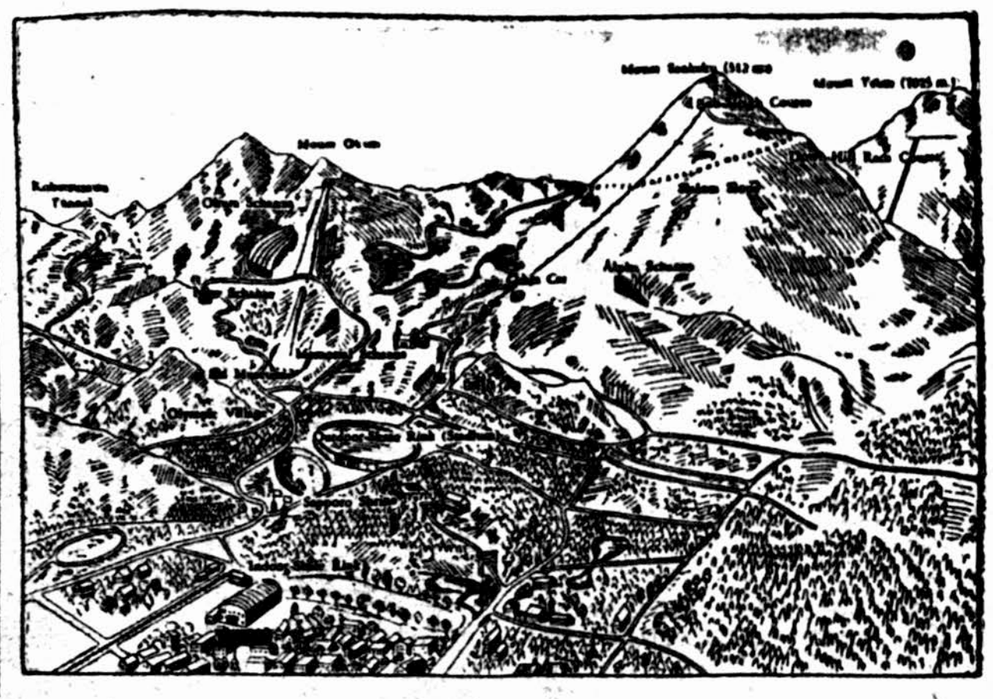
Vth Olympic Winter Games Will Be Held At Sapporo

Sapporo having been selected as the site for the Vth Olympic Winter Games, the organisers in Japan have begun to exert strenuous efforts in preparation for it with the hope that it will surpass the games held in Chamonix, St. Moritz, and Lake Placid, and will at least equal the games at 'Garmisch-Partenkirchen'.

As in the case of the Tokyo Olympics, an organising committee will be established for the Sapporo Olympics. This committee is expected to make preparations along the lines described below

Ski Contests

Distance Races: There will be no difficulty in deciding upon the courses for 18 and 50 kilometre races around the outer compound of the Sapporo Shrine. The deapth of snow, temperature and undula-

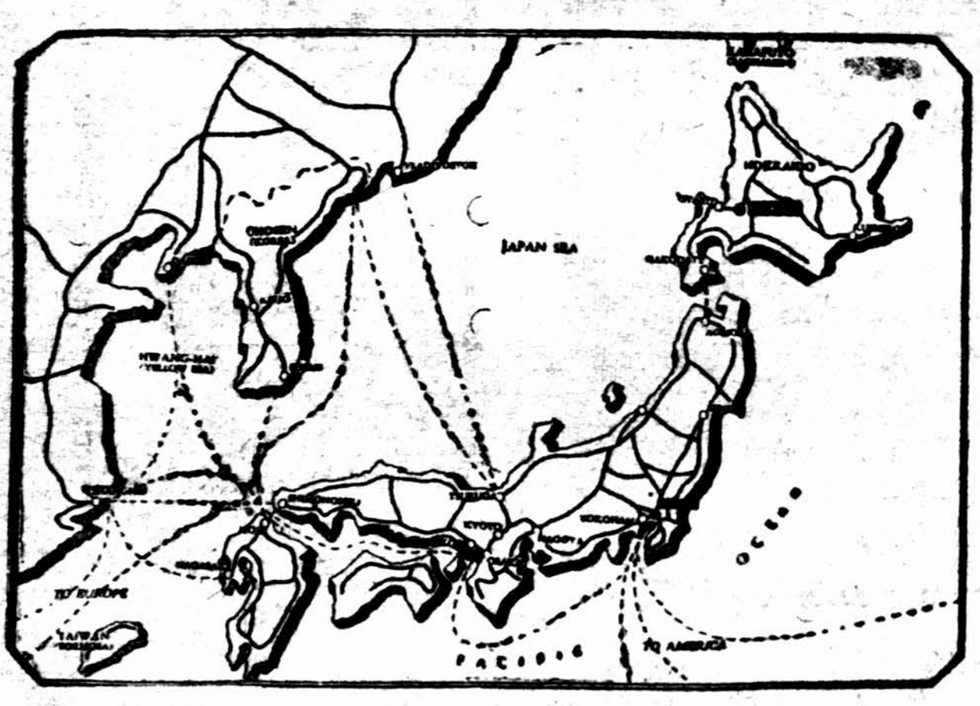


Sapporo.

city corresponds to that of Rome, Italy, or Chicago, U. S. A.

Sapporo lies about 1,140 kilometres north of Tokyo, and can be reached in 24 hours by express train from Tokyo to Ao-mori, thence by ship to Hakodate where connection is made from the ship to the train for Sapporo.

The average depth of snow in Sapporo is 50 centimetres in January, and 122 centimetres in February. The snow is dry and powdery, and falls during the four months from December to March. The average temperature during January is 5.8 degrees below zero, and 5.1 below zero during February.



The Site of Winter Games.

tions in the land surface are ideal. With thirteen ski huts already in existence, it is expected that no renovations will be necessary on the grounds so far as these distance races are concerned.

Ski Jump

The existing Okura Schanze will be used. At one time it was planned to construct a new Schanze on the slope of the Sankaku-yama but tests proved that this site was not ideal because of strong winds and the Okura Schanze has been chosen for the Olympics. The record on this Schanze at the present is 71 metres made by Shunji Tatsuta but with improvements that will be made at the site it is expected that at the time of the Olympics, a record approaching 80 metres will be established. The present stand will be enlarged to seat 30,000 and to provide standing room for 10,000. Parking space for automobiles will also be enlarged. By the time of the Olympics, it will have become possible to maintain a belt-line bus service from the city. The walking distance of 40 minutes from the terminus of the tramway line will also be shortened.

Down-Hill Races

The course of these races has its start on the summit of the Mt. Te-i-ne-yama which has an altitude of 1,023 metres. The course descends in an unbroken straight line towards the Garu-kawa station, and it has a grade of over 800 metres. Before it can be used, however, shrubbery will have to be removed and a cable car line installed to facilitate climbing to the summit.

Slalom Race

For this race San-kaku-yama will be used. Both the eastern and western slopes have been tried and found to be somewhat beyond the skill of Japanese skiiers. Contestants from central and southern Europe who excel in this branch of skiing are expected to find this course quite to their liking.

Skating Contest

Indorr Rink:

This will be newly constructed in the municipal ground at the Maruyama Park terminus of the street railway line. The rink will measure 25 by 60 metres and stands will accommodate 8,000. Figure skating and ice hockey matches will be held here.

Outdoor Contests: Municipal athletic ground in the outer compound of the Sapporo Shrine will be turned into a skating ground with a circular course 13 metres wide and well over 400 metres in circumference. Speed skating contests will be held here, and the area circumscribed by the course will be used for ice-hockey matches.

Bob-Sleigh Races

Plans are under consideration to invite foreign experts, perhaps from Germany, to come to Japan to supervise the necessary construction work for the course for these races and also to train Japanese athletes in the art of bob-sleighing. At the present, it is expected that the course will have its start on the Mt. San-kaku-yama and extend to Maru-yama Park, covering a distance of about 2 kilometres.

Sapporo Site Of Winter Olympic Games

At the Warsaw Conference of the I. O. C., Sapporo was selected as the site for the Vth Olympic Winter Games. Sapporo is a modern city with wide and elegant boulevards; it is the seat of govl ernment and the centrae of commerce in Hokkaido, a northern island in the Japanese archipelago The latitudinal position of this

HENRY COTTON WINS GERMAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeats Boyer Holder Of Title For Two Years

At Bad Ems during the week-end Henry Cotton, British Open golf champion, won the German Open championship with a score of 274 for the four rounds. The holder for the last two years, August Boyer (Nice) was second with an aggregate of 291 which, incidentally, was good enough to win the title last year.

As was reported in late editions of our last issue, Cotton, with a first round of 63, smashed the course record and led the field by the wide margin of nine strokes. Cotton scored one eagle and nine birdies. Par for the course is 74 and the previous record, established by Boyer, was 66.

In the second round Cotton returned a score of 70, bringing his aggregate to 133. With a second round of 66 Boyer brought his aggregate up to 140.

Cotton's last two rounds were 69 and 72, while Boyer's were 73 and 78.

ALL-INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

1937-38 Championship Proposed Dates

Mr. L. Brooke-Edwards, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, has issued the following list of proposed lawn tennis championship tournament dates in 1937-38:—

Northern India: October 29—November 7 (Lahore).

Rif-i-Am: November 27—December 5 (Lucknow.)

Bengal: December 8—December 19 (Calcutta).

Eastern India: December 20—December 30 (Calcutta).

Inter-Provincial: January 7—January 14 (Hyderabad).

Inter-University: January 17—January 23 (Allahabad).

All-India: January 21—January 31 (Allahabad).

U.P.: January 30—February 6 (Lucknow).

Delhi: February 6—February 13 (Delhi).

Punjab: February 10—February 19 (Lahore).

Bombay Presidency H.C.: February 10—February 19 (Bombay).

Western India: February 19—February 28 (Bombay).

Porbandar: March 2—March 7 (Porbandar)

ALBANIAN GIRL WHO WORKED HER WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

New York.—From Albania, that country with its King of the short, pithy name—Zog, comes a girl, with brunette hair, big shoe-button eyes, plenty of regular white teeth and a big wardrobe of attractive Albanian peasant costumes. Her name, which is rather a jaw-breaker, is Nexhmie Zaimi.

Briefly, she left her home because she was too modern for it. Papa Zaimi had a ready-made husband all picked out for her and she wanttd her own. She also smoked cigarettes on the sly and read love stories. She was studying at the American-Albanian Institute when some American woman, to whom she wrote, suggested she come to the United States.

She's worked her way through Wellesley by serving as a waitress, and plenty of Harvard boys came over when she had put the dishes away for the night. She likes Harvard boys, but she thinks she's going to marry an Albanian one after all, even though they wear trousers a yard and a half wide. "Albanian boys are more serious," she says.

What makes Nexhmie newsy is that despite the handicap of Albanianized English, she wrote a book, "Daughter of the Eagle," which has started mild screams among the critics. It tells all about Nexhmie and her life, her troubles at home and her attempt to be modern in feudal Albania.

She doesn't intend to stay here. "I'm going back to Albania when I finish school," she says. 'There won't be any air-cooling, radios, movies, lipsticks, and all other blessings of modern civilization, but Nexhmie doesn't care.—"Montgeal Gazette."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of August 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are denosited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

In A Newspaper Office

A SCENE

By J. D. M.

Time. Just a month after the Congress Ministry assumes office.

Scene. The sub-editors' room in the "Daily Wind-up" in Gloomabad. It is a dreary little room littered with old newspapers and magazines and contains four or five rickety chairs and a couple of small tables obviously retrieved from the local dumping-ground. The curtain rises at midnight on two non-descript, emaciated looking gentlemen. Mr. Leadercooker, hereinafter referred to as plain Mr. Leader, is smilling superciliously and is obviously a high-brow. Gossip without the dignity of the mister is discovered chewing pencils two at a time and is definitely a low-brow.

Mr. Leader: What's the trouble?

Gossip: Nothing.

Mr. Leader: There must be something.

Gossip: I said nothing.

Mr. Leader: Then why the devil are you looking so wild and woebegone?

Gossip: Damn.it, can't you see I'm in the throes of creation?

Mr. Leader: All I see is a virgin sheet of paper. You've been staring at it all day long.

Gossip: I'm thinking of a good opening. And will you please shut up!

Mr. Leader: Leave the opening well alone and start at the end.

Gossip: Funny, aren't you?

Mr. Leader: I'm only trying to be helpful.

Gossip: Well, don't.

Mr. Leader: (sententiously) Deep depression is centred over the "funny" Child. The anti-cyclone is moving rapidly.

Gossip: Something else will move rapidly if you aren't careful.

Mr. Leader: Keep calm, old boy.

Mr. Leader: Keep calm, old boy. Don't deprive posterity of a stupendous masterpiece of fun and mirth by getting into a bait.

Gossip: You're frightfully facetious to-night. Give it up. The role doesn't suit you. Your being light is far more indecent than a clergyman telling a dirty story at a mothers' meeting.

Mr. Leader: Look out! You've chewed all your own pencils and now you've started on mine. And let me tell you, as one fullfledged journalist to another, still in the jelly-fish stage, that no end of chewing will help you. It'll only make you sick. Now if you'd only take my tip and

Gossip: (contemptuously) And start with the usual formula: "The ...Member's speech in the ... contained a firm and salutary assertion of determination of the Ministry ..or revealed nothing new caused disappointment even in circles usually sympathetic towards the Government.

The report of the ... Committee is significant of the growing recognition of the need for the scientific study of the problem of ..... and/or is a strong condemnation of the policy of the Government and the unimaginative way in which red tape and inefficiency have bungled the problem of..... It was a foregone conclusion that nothing.....and/or It was hardly to be expected. ....The latest reports from .....confirms...and/or We regret to announce the tragic .....And so on ad nauseam.....". All you've got to do is to cross the Ts, dot the Is, full up the gaps, leave out what isn't wanted and there's a perfect opening for a dreary, bombastic, funereal Sermon which at best flows like the last bit of tooth-paste out of a tube.

Mr. Leader: As I was saying when you rudely interrupted, if you'd only put down on paper the sort of bilg you talk instead of flogging the dead horse for a good opening, you may live to a ripe old age And honestly nobody would know that the softening of the brain set in while you're still a twinkle in your father's eye.

Gossip: Oh, dry up.

Mr. Leader: I haven't finished with you yet. When I do, you'd wish you hadn't gone further than the twinkle. Seeing you staring at that paper and chewing pencils for all you're worth, makes me think that someone has lost a damn good cow and I h've half a mind to send you to the Municipal Pen. The fuss you make over writing the sort of tripe that's expected from you, is absolutely sickening. One would think you were writing poetry. Hang it all, even a new-borne babe, given the right atmosphere, could reel off funny bits between one howl before the feeding-time and another when the proud father picks it up - None but a congential idiot would- - —

Gossip—Lets out a mighty) quite unprintable) oath and rushes out of the door C. B.

Mr Leader: (pensively) He has a lot to learn yet. (Loudly) The latest correspondence in these columns upon the subject of voluntary "cuts" in salaries has been useful in that it has shown the touchiness apparently inseparable from a question which ought to be studied, considering the dire poverty of the masses, from a purely national point of view. We cannot but,— —

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Some of you seem to think that until and unless you are able to join the children's meetings held every Sunday at various centres, you cannot be enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari; but it is not so.... To join the All-India Children's Association, you have simply to fill up a form and pay a nominal fee once for all. Then you receive a beautiful three-coloured Certificate, containing our President's signature, and you become one of our great Brotherhood.

Do you know, nearly 3,500 boys and girls throughout India—some of them are from Europe and America too—have already joined this Association? Why have you then lagged behind? If you do not mind, please let me know your difficulties frankly, and I do hope to solve them to your full satisfaction.

As a matter of fact, you can form your own Groups wherever you are. I have been receiving letters from your parents and guardians telling me that you very much appreciate the aims and objects of the A. I. Children's Association and that you feel greatly interested in the "Pushpa" and our Corners published in other papers.—Now why not take their help?

Just invite a few friends at your place, and under the guidance of your elders, arrange a programme of games, stories, songs, tricks, etc., etc. You will enjoy it, I am sure. Also I am certain your elders will be only too willing to help you Thus, turn by turn, let all the friends invite each other at their own places and try to see who arranges the best programme. Then write to me a short report of your activities, and I shall be very much pleased to publish it here for the encouragement and guidance of others.

* * *

SOME SUGGESTIONS

It was recently resolved by the Executive Committee of the All-India Children's Association to send the following suggestions to all Branches for carrying on their activities in furtherance of the aims and objects for which the Balkan-ji-Bari stands:—

1. The Members of the Bari should be encouraged to have a living contact with the poorer classes of children.

2. Definite steps should be taken to foster the spirit of Swadeshi among the Members.

3. It should be understood that the Bari is a non-political Association. It is however desirable to inculcate in children the Hero-spirit and Hero-worship.

4. The Members should be asked always to wear the Bari Badges in all the meetings and functions of the Association.

All workers are requested to send monthly reports about these and other usual activities to the Secretary for publication in our Magazines and Corners.

* * *

IN THE FOREST
(By Bro. J. K. Jani)

The birds sing sweet,
Wild buzz the bees.
The rain doth beat
Through the forest-trees.
White flowers at morn
Do make the woods white,
Their fragrance is born
In the morning light.
The sun doth brink
The rose with sheen,
'Tis a peacock pink
Gold. blue and green!

* * *

ABOUT SUGAR INDUSTRY
(By Mrs. M. R. Masani)

Years and years ago, India grew sugar-cane, not for eating purposes only but also to make sugar and 'goor' out of it. Even now-a-days you must have observed persons with a machine squeezing out the sugar cane juice. Most of you, I believe, have enjoyed that drink.

Out of this juice, you know, sugar can be made. So we used to grow sugar cane, and prepare sugar, 'goor', trickle or vinegar out of its juice, and depended on no body for these things!

Then it so happened that the Westerners saw us doing this, saw our crop or sugar cane, saw how it was grown, took away stalks or seeds, grew sugar cane in their own countries, made sugar themselves, and brought and sold it to us.

They had greater facilities,—they had factories to make sugar in, and we Indians were attracted to buy their sugar because of its cheapness. Thus gradually we left off making sugar ourselves and the industry died away.

About ten years ago it dawned on some of us that people here were without work, that they were so very poor, and that if we prepared things at home and did not use the ones brought from other countries, they would get busy and employed. So they thought of growing more sugar cane.

A Baby's Smile

A Girl's Smile

(Photos by B. B. Vartak)

Our fields grew larger and richer with its cultivation. We were determined that India should use its own sugar, and we were prepared to make it and sell it. But by now we had forgotten our old experience, and were practically novice in the line. We could not grow sugar cane as good and make sugar as nice as some other countries were doing,—say, like Java, from where most of the sugar comes.

Therefore we wanted some help and encouragement from the Government. Luckily, the Government did protect us, and they assured us that for fifteen years, till the industry would be well on its legs, they would look after it, by gradually increasing the import duty on sugar coming from other countries.

But, again, what happened last year, was that the Government desired our sugar factories to pay excise duty. They wanted more money and they thought it a good plan to ask the sugar factories to pay. So this year they increased this duty .... This problem and the last year's unsold stock, made it difficult for some factories to pull on.

When factories do not want the sugar cane in the same big quantity, the number of cultivators has to be decreased. But what could those poor cultivators, who had already planted and grown large quantities of sugar cane, do?

There was no other go for them but to let men and animals eat it away and then simply burn off the fields. What will they do now? How will they earn their living?

—"Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

* * *

AULI—THE WATCHMAN
(By Ram Kisani)

Every village has a watchman but no villager ever had quite so bold a watchman as Auli.

Auli was his name—a name every watchman would wish to adopt. He was as powerful as loveable and as picturesque too. Milk of human kindness flowed from his 'milky' eyes. In the whole of village he had won a fair name, for he had saved often the lives of village people by killing fiery tigers—so dangerous to life!

He lived alone in a hut made of wicker works. In front of his poor dwelling stood the magnificent building belonging to the Head of the village The Head of the village had two twin sons, Shivo and Shambo by name.

The twin brothers had established a close friendship with Auli. They, many a time would go to Auli's hut and play innocent mischief with him. Auli would carry them on his shoulders and often take them round the village. The twin brothers preferred Auli's quasi-clean but kind beds to their luxurious but loveless ones. They often broke the time-honoured custom of the family by sharing between them the bread baked by Auli. In spite of the mother's scoldings which often terminated in severe punishment, they continued to be Auli's best little friends.

Shivo and Shambo both were five years old lads and had joined the first primary class in the village school. Both were bright lads but Shivo had sipped Nature's extra drop of wisdom and was brighter than his brother.

At night, tired of play and lessons, both would lie in their respective beds and the assuring

Sind Balkan-ji-Bari Children having an outdoor Programme of Variety Performances.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Heigh—ho, Heigh—ho of Auli would lull them to sound sleep!

* * *

It was Monday of the monsoon month. Shivo and Shamboo both had gone to school. Auli sat on his cot, his Hukkah-pipe resting between his lips. Sudden gust of the south-west wind brought heavy rain-laden clouds over the village. The village grew dark and vague. Cool breeze hushed around and brought with it the heavy down-pour—so heavy as to flood the village streets knee-deep in no time. It continued to pour heavily.

Shivo and Shambo's mother remembered her sons at school. Her anxiety grew more as she saw the unceasing signs of rain. She at once called Auli and told him to bring her two sons from the school. Auli was ever-ready. Wading his way through knee-deep waters he reached the school premises. He found himself perplexed when questioned by Shivo as to how he dared to come there in such a heavy 'pour.' Auli made no answer. "Man! you'll die if you lounge in such a heavy rain," said Shivo. "You'll catch cold, I say," repeated Shambo.

Auli did not care.

"Come on, my boys," he said at last. "Be quick. 'Ama' is awaiting you both!" And he offered to each his broad shoulders and carried them home. He resembled great god Hanuman carrying on his either shoulder Rama and Lakhshmana, two great Epic Heroes!

Hungry Pelicans
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

The Potter
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

Night was cold and chilly. Rain continued to pour without any interruption. Heavy showers broke through Auli's hut. His bed, clothings—everything in the hut was soaked with rain water. The lethal cold caught him.

* * *

That night Shivo did not hear the lulling Heigh-Ho! Heigh-Ho of Auli's rounds. He desired to call out Auli and ask him what the matter was. But how could he? Would not the mother scold him, if he did so? And with anxious heart he slept.

Next morning Shivo got up earlier than usual. The rain had almost ceased. Shivo ran at once to Auli's hut. He rushed through the door near the cot. He saw Auli lying on the cot motionless, his eyes half closed.

"Auli, . . . Auli," he cried.

No answer.

He drew near the cot and moved Auli's elbows.

"Auli . . . . Auli," he repeated.

No answer.

He retraced his paced backward to the door. There he met his brother. With bated-breath he said, "Brother, no answer, no answer."

* * *

REPLIES

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers, and will be glad to solve their small difficulties to the best of his ability.

Bro. Shree A. Virkar (Bombay 4): Your essay on "The Problem of Destitute Children" has been accepted for the June Competition of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." And your letter for a pen-friend has been duly forwarded to America. You ought to get reply from there within three months, sure!

Bro J. L. Ramanujan (Noaded): Received the application form and fee of your sister. The Certificate will be despatched to her in due course of time. Sorry to learn that there is no "proper" school for her at your place. I hope, however, you are educating her at home all right.

Bro. Mohammad N. Chowhan (Balitana): Such a clever boy you are! Very glad to know all that. Your poem has been forwarded to our Poetry Editor for consideration. You can in the meanwhile send us your stories, essays, etc., etc,. also, and if found good, we shall be glad to publish them.

Sis. Meher Behramji (Dadar): What comes in your way to get yourself enrolled in the All-India Children's Association? Why wait for others? When you join your other friends will join too.

Full particulars and enrolment forms have been despatched to the following:—

Bro. Jaswant Rai (Lahore), Bro. M. A. Rashid (Bhopal), Bro. Indravadan D. Patel (Ahmedabad), Bro. Patrick Pereira (Sewri), Bro. Dwarkadas Chatrabhuj Bhatia (Amalner) Bro. A. Jaipal (Coromandel) Sis. Lalitabai Matker (Dadar) Bro. Vivakananda S. Naik (Dadar). Bro. Swarupchand K. Shah (Bansda State), Bro. Hosang K. Gazdar (Dadar), Bro. Anant Vishwanath Pradhan (Bombay), Bro. Girdharlal A. Bhansali (Bombay). Bro Sridhar R. Prabhu (Dadar). Bro. Gulabchand Manilal Shah (Poona), Bro. Jehanbux N. Popat (Belgaum), Bro. N. V. Ogalapur (Calcutta), Bro. Jai Bhagwan (Bombay), Bro. Manubhai Mohanlal Mistry (Baroda).

RIDDLE BOX

TWO men went fishing. One of them baited his hook with meat, while the other fisherman used catnip as his bait. What kind of fish did each man expect to catch?

• • •

2. What part of the eye is like a familiar variety of the lily?

• • •

3. What kind of a bird of prey is also used by boys as a spring and a summer pastime?

• • •

4. Why is a flower like the letter A of the alphabet?

(For solution see page 48)

Missing Numbers

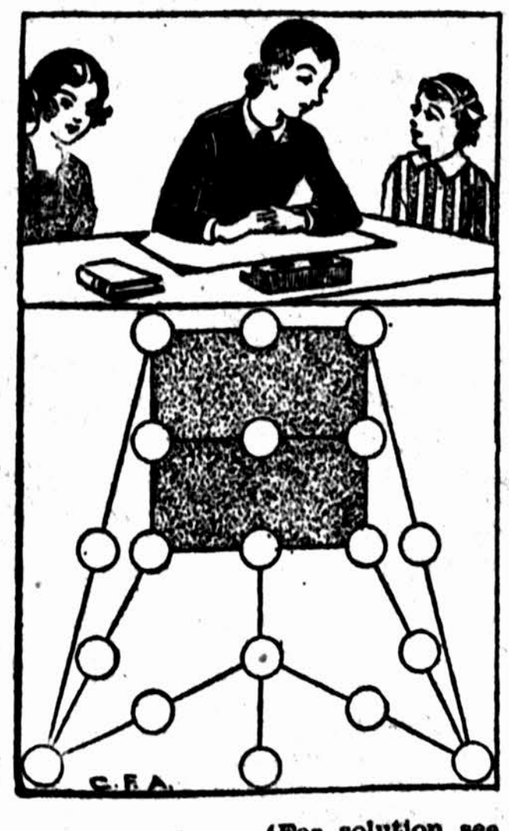
TWO numbers are composed of the same three digits, each of whose total is 15. The order of the digits of the larger number is the reverse of that of the smaller number.

The number that is three times the difference between the two numbers is 18 more than the sum of the two numbers.

What are the two numbers?

(For solution see page 48)

Magic Medley of Numbers



IF you were asked to guess what this outline drawing represents the chances are that you would say that the figure is that of a water-tank. Your guess would, of course, be correct, but that is not the solution of this novel mathematical puzzle.

Now get your pencil and paper, put on your thinking cap and solve this problem of the magic medley of numbers.

Each of the lines representing the beams and the guy wires that hold the tank in position have blank circles. The 19 numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 (duplicated), and 27, are to be placed in the circles in such an order that the numbers in any three circles connected by a straight line add up to thirty. How quickly can you do this?

(For solution see page 48)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

.....

Fill in and send to:—
Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members. boys and girls between 12 and 16 years. can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful. can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste. colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form please send for them

Dear Dada.

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this 'Corner'

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

THE AMUSEMENT "CITY" OF NEW YORK'S WORLD FAIR—An artist's conception of how the 280 acre amusement zone of the 1939 Exposition, surrounding and including Meadow Lake, will look from the air.

OCCULTISM THROUGH THE AGES

(Continued From Page 2)

of that type of primitive belief which paves the way for literary experiment. In the chapter entitled "The Myth of Adonio" (which deals with the rhythm of the Season) we are told how the men of old believed that they could aid the god who was the principle of life, in his struggle with the opposing principle of death.

Fear Of Death Vanishes

We read that the Romans and Greeks believed that the soul of the dead was incarnated in the bodies of serpents. When Plotinus, the philosopher, lay dying, a snake crawled from under his bed and disappeared into a hole in the wall, and at the same time the philosopher expired. At the sowing festival of the Thesmophoria, held by Greek Women in October, it was customary to throw cakes and pigs to serpents, which lived in caverns or vaults sacred to the cow-goddess Demeter

Gods were burnt in effigy by the Phoenicians and the Hittite, a custom based on a conception of the purifying virtue of fire, which, by destroying the corruptible and perishable elements in man fitted him for union with the imperishable and the divine.

In the same author's further series of lectures, "The Fear of the Dead in Primitive Religions" we see what a large part is played in our natural interest in unusual happenings by the deep-rooted superstitions of our forebears. It is shown that when there is a real traditional and habitual belief in the psychic nature of man, the fear of death completely vanishes.

We are all interested in ghosts, and we may be surprised to find what a large allowance of reference to these entities there is in Greek poetry. One of the most beautiful occurs in the "Iliad" where the dead Patroklos comes to the sleeping Achilles, who tries in vain to grasp him with loving hands, but the soul like smoke flits away below the earth; or how Hermotimos, the seer, used to go out from his body, till at last his soul, coming back from his spirit journey, found that his wife had burnt his corpse on the funeral pile, and that he had become a bodiless ghost.

The ordinary reader, throughout the ages, has not been misguided in exhibiting some sensitiveness to the things beyond his ken. The most recent scientific investigation has supported him fully.

The "Evil Eye"

Tanagra's investigations to which he gives the name 'psychobolia' have shown how strong is the supernormal influence of given persons on objective happenings, how the 'Evil Eye' of the ancients is no mere myth but a matter of actual fact

Alexandre Dumas tells a true story of a Neapolitan prince, who was the best-meaning person possible, but had unfortunately an evil eye, the power of which he exercised quite unconsciously He went to a ball, and having caused all sorts of accidents by simply looking at persons and things, he took leave of his irate hostess, assuring her that he had never spent so charming an evening. He went on board ship, and caused a storm, which wrecked the vessel, by simply looking to see how the weather was When his daughter married he looked at her husband, and pronounced a benediction on the wedded pair The consequence was a divorce!

Gustave Geley has proved how strong is the connection between psychic perception and conditions of health. Contrary to so much popular opinion he points out how the best results in psychic experiment come from the well-conditioned body. For instance, Kluski, the powerful medium, was paralysed by a cold or a toothache Are we arriving at a society in which the psychic will be the normal?

Professor Richet in "Thirty Years of Psychic Research" gives instance after instance of clairvoyant vision suddenly flooding in on the consciousness of the most "unimaginative" of people The Abbe Garnier, a quiet and simple priest, at the seminary in France saw the whole of an unknown landscape with many details—sheep men with pointed hats, a foal a pug-dog, children playing, etc. Three years afterwards, when travelling in Italy, he found the whole of these details reproduced in actuality!

One of the very best writers of occult stories Mr. Algernon Blackwood, recently confessed to me that he was not interested in ghosts, but that he was passionately absorbed in the idea of the "Extension of Consciousness" This seems to be the most logical attitude to take if we would trace the course of the development of occultism through literature. Then we shall see how the mind of man has become ever more primed with possibilities of expansion as it works its way to the light of a fuller understanding of itself As Professor Julian Huxley recently suggested it is probable that telepathy and clairvoyance will be the 'normal' equipment of the man of the future.

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NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Featuring this "rainbow coast" of many-hued buildings, gay flags and brilliant lighting effects will be a complete children's play world (extreme upper left), a great marine amphitheatre to be built by the State of New York on the shore of the lake (left), a spectacle stadium (extreme right), and an extravaganza restaurant (adjacent to stadium).

An artificial geyser will rise at intervals from the center of the lake, which will be used for boating and water sports.

The main avenue of the amusement zone will be in the form of a loop swinging down the shore of the lake as far as the stadium and then back along a great 70-foot facade behind which will be housed every variety of roofed attraction.

Open-air devices are shown within the loop, while along the lake front may be seen a boat house, several restaurants, a show boat and a Venetian Village.

The section between the amphitheatre and the Independent Subway terminal (top left) is to be occupied by theatres, restaurants, motion picture houses, auditoria and other large buildings.

On the near side of the lake is shown a grass oval where horse shows, rodeo and similar events may be staged, an "epicurean" restaurant and, next to the amphitheatre, a headquarters for exhibitors. The rest of this area will be utilized for picnic and relaxation.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE

Since 1618 there have been six periods of general war in Europe and six intervening periods of general peace The periods of war have lasted, on an average, about twenty-five years; the periods of peace, about thirty years. Generalizing roughly, the periods of peace have tended to become longer, the periods of war shorter—but also more destructive. As Emile Lavisse tersely says. "War is a habit of civilization" It is one of those habits which, even if known to be bad, are difficult to get rid of For three centuries, to go no farther back, the will to war has not been curbed by the knowledge that war is evid On the contrary, the more men know, the better, that is to say, the more destructively, they fight and the more destructively the fight, the more surely they know that to fight thus is futile in the long run—Carl Becker in the Summer Yale Review.—"

Claims Of Ancient India To Scientific Knowledge

(Continued from page 6)

Servant, who was otherwise too powerful to be subdued.

Likewise, when King Dushyanta in open court unjustly disclaims all knowledges of Shakuntala, whom he had espoused in the Gandharva form in the hermitage of the sage Kanwa, the 'Asha-reera-vani' speaks again and assures the mighty king that this Shakuntala is, indeed, his wedded wife and that the child led by her is his own son! If Kanwa knew the mysteries of the radio, it was easy for him to listen-in from his hermitage to the conversation of Dushyanta and Shakuntala in the audience hall of the King, and to broadcast a message from his hermitage just in the nick of time. We must remember that according to the story, the sage had already sent some of his disciples as an escort for Shakuntala and these could have very easily fixed up the receiving and broadcasting apparatus. The mysterious assurances of 'Ashareera-Vani' coming through the air would carry conviction to the King's mind as well as to the minds of the hearers in the audience hall.

Television

It is also related in the Mahabharata that the sage Vyasa vouchsafed to Sanjaya, the attendant of the blind Emperor Dhritarashtra, the power to see and hear all the happenings and conversations going on at the battlefield of Kurukshetra, so as to be able to recount them in detail to his blind master. What else is this but the power of listening in on the radio combined with the power of television? Only at such crucial periods would the then known sciences be utilised, lest a too oft repetition of them should cheapen them in the public eye, as is now the case

Usha, the beautiful daughter of Banasura, the Rakshasa King, heard of the beauty of Prince Anirudha, grandson of Sri Krishna and she commanded her handmaiden Chitralekha to prepare a portrait of him for her. This Chitralekha was gifted with the art of taking portraits of absent people and even correctly too! (She must then have known something more than what is known as the telephotography in modern times). It is said that she drew an accurate picture of the absent Anirudha and won for him the love of Usha, whose father was Sri Krishna's bitter enemy!

Toxins

Among the triumphs of the ancients in the arts of medicine is the outstanding feat of Takshaka, the King of Serpents, who rewarded the exiled Emperor Nala for saving Takshak from a forest fire, by injecting serpent toxin into Nala's body. The injection had the effect of darkening Nala's complexion and in slightly modifying his features for the worse, which till then were noted for their incomparable beauty. Takshak King explained to the horrified Nala that this was done to save the exiled monarch from recognition and persecution at the hands of his enemies, the poison itself being effertive for a few months would thereafter restore him his former complexion.

More wonderful still are the feats attributed to the Dhanwantari Brothers, who were credited with the power of restoring the dead to life (!) and who were, therefore, requested to save King Parikshit from the threatened fate at the hands of Takshak. On the way, however, these incomparable medicine-men were bribed and induced to return and Parikshit waited for them in vain!

Architectural Feats

Among the Architectural feats mentioned in the Mahabharata, the most noteworthy one is the Sabha Mandap or the Hall of Audience, erected for the Emperor Yudhistir by the greatest architect of his time—Mayasura. This Sabha Mandap made the rival prince Duryodhana the laughing stock of the royal princesses seated in the galleries. For he mistook a tank of crystal water for bare ground and splashed himself knee-deep in it. Again, after emerging and proceeding further he raised the folds of his dress where the polished floor gave the illusion of the presence of water. This humiliation sowed the seeds of the hatred between the cousins, Pandavas and Kurus, which culminated in the war of Kurukshetra.

Another architectural or building feat was the tunnel cut through the earth under Vidura's instructions to save the Pandava Princes, from the House of Lac right up to the forests. A third feat is the Island of Steel erected in mid-ocean (was it an ironclad?) to save Parikshit from the attacks of Takshak, the serpent-king. How vain it was to strive against the decrees of Fate is described later. Parikshit saw what looked like a yellow ball or fruit come floating along the waters towards him. He learned over the wall of steel and took the ball or fruit in his hand, the mere pressure of which sufficed to inject serpent poison into his blood. One is reminded of the reputed poison rings of the Borgias, the pressure of whose handshake could release the poison-dealing pin from inside the ring and by pricking the victim's hand caused his death!

Then, again, Arjuna's feat of extracting water from the bowels of the earth to slake the thirst of Bhishma, as he lay dying on his self-imposed bed of arrows on the field of Kurukshetra is nothing but the modern method of extracting water by means of artesian wells!

Artesian Wells ?

The epics show besides that among the weapons used in warfare, many could produce fires, poison-gas, hailstorms, airstorms, rain and even showers of serpents and vultures! (Garudastra).

Was it all mere imagination of a Puranic Jules Verne or were they really acquainted with all that they described in such minute detail?

The ancient civilization of India must surely have made extraordinary strides. The persistent invasions of foreigners must have swept off all advancements of science, the more because these were kept exclusive and secret. Only the literary works like the Vedas and the Epics and the Puranas remained because they were transmitted by recitation from generation to generation and could not hence be destroyed. A bare account of the past achievements of science in these epics and puranas now reads like a mockery and people are too indolent to enquire too deeply into the past. They are content to dub all the stirring deeds of the past as so much of mythology. We too will leave it at that.

WOE OF BOMBAY DHOBIS

Commenting at length on the dhobis' washing way,
Recently a Press investigator had a lot to say;
To give a finishing touch to his awful report,
The other morning appeared a picture in support.

I very much admire this strange Press fellow,
Who seemed anxious dhobis' methods to follow;
In pursuit to a dhobi ghat his way he made,
Albeit through kneeful of water he had to wade.

He beheld a man breaking stone with a shirt,
In his attempt to remove the indelible dirt;
He declares, he failed to see the soap used,
It may be on the spot his mind was confused.

He admits to have watched the boiling process,
Into the oven however he could find no access;
But alas! on the creeping germs his eyes fell,
Infectious disease he asserts they will spell.

Dhobis use sulphuric acid I cannot deny,
To call it mere oxalic is a gentle lie;
Yet to believe to health danger does exist,
I find my mind in revolt boldly resist.

He refrained from giving any practical clue,
Serving these so-called methods to improve;
He seems alluding at starting British firms,
Who are capable of killing the textile germs.

To try on these worms a mild lathi charge,
I doubt under Munshi if lathis are at large;
Hence I advise him to leave dhobis alone,
Under City Fathers' rent and tax to moan.

Let him his attention on cheap inns fix,
Who, stale and fresh food deliberately mix;
Not to say city's fancy Barber shops,
Who, with septic tools shave and cut crops.

Into a baker's room should he dare to peep,
He will find himself with grief, laugh or weep,
For large spiders into loaf he does knead,
Whither their presence we don't at all need.

THOMAS A. D'SOUZA.

BROTHER—3 MONTHS OLDER THAN HIS SISTER

London at the present moment contains the world's strangest brother and sister. Born of the same mother and father the brother is only three months and two days older than the sister, writes Mr. John Langdon Davies in the "News Chronicle"

Medicine hotly disputes whether such a thing is possible Yet here are the facts.

The mother had a tragic history of misfortune and had brought into the world ten stillborn children.

On December 20, 1936, she was out driving with her husband, and in the car a healthy boy was born. They had him weighed and he turned the scales at six pounds. The parents were overjoyed at their change of fortune.

Soon a new anxiety arose. The mother was clearly not well; her physical condition suggested a grave illness.

She went to the hospital, and there they said she was about to become a mother. She laughed at explanation, but an X-ray photograph proved that they were right, and on March 22 a girl, weighing 12 ounces more than her three-months-old brother had weighed. began her life All are doing well.

What is the explanation? Nobody knows. In all literature there are only one or two cases mentioned, and none of them has been accepted as genuine.

Did the girl begin her life at the same time as her brother and wait for 12 months before taking the perilous plunge of birth.

Or did she really begin her life three months after her brother, a thing hitherto believed impossible?

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MAHARASHTRA'S MIND

Example From Satara For All To Copy

Democrats' Better Frame Of Mind—Question Of Proscribed Literature—A University For Maharashtra

(By "Ubiquity")

Mr. P. K. Shiralkar, M.L.A. and Mr. R. G. Soman, M.L.C. Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council, both of whom are staunch Congressmen from Satara District, have shown to all public workers in Maharashtra what they can also do in their respective Districts. Mr. Shiralkar set apart Rs. 30,000 with a view to providing money for permanent constructive work in the Satara District. The late Mr. R. P. Karandikar and the late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale gave donations of Rs. 1,000 each for the same purpose and Mr. R. G. Soman made over Rs. 5,000 which his friends and admirers presented to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday. They have collected about Rs. 50,000 now and intend to collect a lakh. They have started an association called the Satara Lokasevak Samstha and appointed three experienced Congress workers to mix among the rural population, find out their needs and grievances by making intimate, personal inquiries and take adequate steps to meet those needs and redress those grievances. Satara has undoubtedly shown the way for all other Districts to follow. There must surely be potential Shiralkars and Somans in every district. This association is to be above all party, creed or community considerations. It has immense possibilities of acting as 'liason' between the Congress Cabinet and the people.

* * *

Better Frame Of Mind

Mr. N. C. Kelkar's signed article in "Kesari" for August 13 may well be regarded as an index of some belated wisdom on the part of the Democratic Swarajists. It is true that Mr. Kelkar was in favour of making common cause with the Congress or even giving Congressmen a walkover in the general elections. But Messrs. Bhopatkar and Jamnadas Mehta thought differently and Mr. Kelkar ultimately fell in with them. Now he gives his advice once again to his followers to give as much support as possible to the Congress Ministry. He says non-Congress parties should now vie with Congress in suggesting more constructive and more practical plans for the welfare of the people and should not offer any opposition for the sake of opposition. Mr. Kelkar explains that the Democratic Swaraj Party came into existence only to bring pressure on the Congress from among its own kith and kin in order to make it adopt a constructive attitude. Now that the Congress was earnestly in a mood to take up constructive work through the Legislative machinery, his party would give all support possible in its constructive activity. He has also expressed the hope that for at least five years Congress would be expected to remain in the ministerial saddle as Gandhiji had recognised a three years' limit to make prohibition a reality and his own advisers like Prof. K. T. Shah and Prof. J. C. Kumarappa considered five years to be quite necessary for the same purpose.

* * *

Proscribed Literature

By the time this appears in print, the ben on several books in Marathi which are regarded as best literary works, will have been lifted by a Government order. A deputation led by Mr. N. M. Joshi waited upon the Prime Minister of Bombay to urge the restoration of proscribed books, pointing out that the demand was backed by various public meetings in Bombay, its suburbs and towns like Satara, Poona, Nasik and Alibag besides the Marathi Literary Conferences held year after year at Baroda, Indore, Jalgaon and Kolhapur.

When the people of Maharashtra make this demand, it is quite possible that others whose mother tongue is not Marathi should not adequately understand what an amount of feeling is behind it. Most of these books have been banned during the national upheavals of 1907-8, 1920-21 and 1931-33. It is enough just to mention the names of the authors of some of them to appreciate what quality work they must have done. Foremost among them is the late Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, whose "Kal" was considered even more extremist than Tilak's "Kesari". His writings are the best pieces in rhetoric, of everlasting value in Marathi literature for their sarcasm, banter, parables, irony and lampooning. They will any day compare favourably with the writings of Addison and Swift. Savarkar's Mazzini's life is an equally eloquent wirk, though it might sound out of date now even if revived. Mr. Lalji Pendse's book on Crime and Criminality is an admirable work written from the Socialist point of view. It earned encomiums from such men as Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Jayakar, Principal Gadgil and Prof. Joshi. But it was considered fit for proscription because of a passage or two which were alleged to be objectionable. It is expected that the bans on all these works would soon be lifted. A similar deputation led by Prof. Behere waited on Dr. Khare, the C. P. Premier and orders of both the Governments may be expected simultaneously.

* * *

Maharashtra University

Ever since the University Reforms Committee, which sat and reported over ten years ago during Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Vice-Chancellorship, recommended separate Universities for Maharastra, Gujarat and Karnatak, agitation has intermittently gone in Maharashtra for demanding a University of its own. There is a body known as the Maharashtra University Association which has collected a few thousand rupees from sympathisers of the scheme. Prof. Potadar, the well-known Marathi scholar and historical research worker has recently taken up organisation and propaganda work of this association. A meeting of donors and others is to beheld at Poona at the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal on August 29 to select a deputation to wait on the Bombay Government to take up legislation in this behalf as early as possible. Prof. Potadar has succeeded in getting the support of most of the Mahratta princes and chiefs to this idea. Even Sir Akbar Hyderi has written him a letter giving him full support, as he is a great advocate of the mother tongue as medium of most of one's instruction. But all these men will help only a statutory and official University and efforts are afoot to get one. All Poona educationists are in favour of Maharashtra having its own University.

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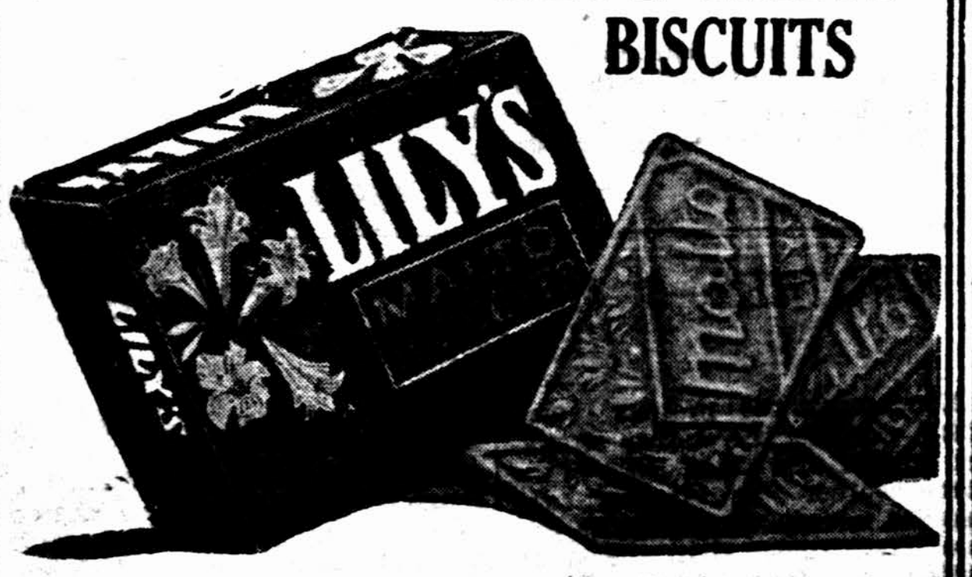

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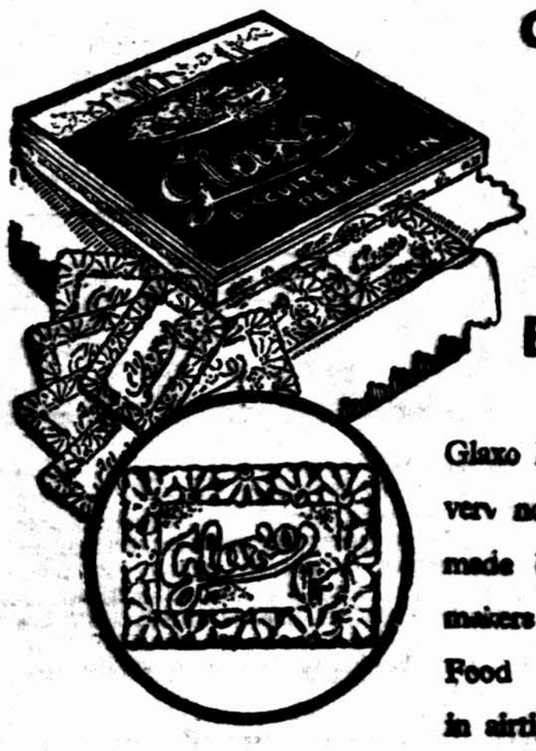

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ENOUGH OF TOOTH-PULLING CRAZE

The American Dental Association was told last month "the orgy of extraction has run its course" and dentists are now more inclined to repair a damaged tooth than extract it.

"The fad of radical tooth-pulling," said Dr. Harry B. Johnson, of Alanta, Ga., "is distinctly losing its momentum. For many years we have been in this orgy of extraction. Now, however, we are beginning to have real understanding of the physiological significance of teeth."

Teeth are too badly needed in the digestive process to be pulled out, if they can possibly be saved, he said

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Here are three rules regarding infantile paralysis:

1. Do not be unduly afraid of infantile paralysis.
2. The epidemic season is July to October; during these months watch your children for neck stiffness, headache, lumber pain, prostration, affections of the throat-stomach upsets or any other unusual symptoms. On the appearance of any of these call your doctor
3. Place your confidence in your family physician and follow his advice.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Feminisation—Goal Of Human Race!

Scientist Asserts Ideals Of Civilization Are Those Mainly Embodied In Feminine Constitution

That Women prefer tall men to short; like decorating a room with flowers; enjoy tennis and long walks, picnics, teachings and social work; and that Men like repairing electrical wiring; enjoy politics; are interested in selling things; amuse themselves with billiards, sleight-of-hand and chess—these are some of the conclusions of an investigation into the difference between men and women discussed by world-famous psychologist, Mr. Havelock Ellis, in the "News Chronicle".

The recent investigations of Professor Terman on Sex and Personality have for the first time rendered possible the exact study of masculinity and feminity.

But it was obvious that, while they furnish a firm scientific foundation, they leave endless details of this fascinating subject still unexplored.

Mankind, as we know, has not waited for scientific exploration to form opinions on the subject. As far back as we can go we find them, and in the most contradictory and the most dogmatic shapes.

The ancient proverbial "wisdom" of all nations is full of generalisations concerning women, and the proverbial sayings of women about men, though more private, have not been less downright.

In what we call the Victorian age the supposed unlike interests and capacities of men and women had become stereotyped in common belief, as well as in general literature and politely relieved of any disrespect

But, with the spread of education and social opportunities it was felt that injustice had thus been done to women and they began to assert the equality of the sexes and to declare that, if masculinity of interests and capacities is the standard, women, given the opportunity, were quite equal to living up to it.

In the abstract, it is now agreed that the claim is justified. But those who put it forth never made any scientific attempt to demonstrate the equality of the sexes and often failed to realise that equality is far from meaning particular or even average resemblance. That is where Professor Terman's searching investigations have come in

Those investigations, however, fundamental as they are, still leave open a vast field. We need to know, in a similarly reliable and precise way, much more about the varying interests and vocational impulses of the sexes.

Investigation By Edward Strong

In this connection there comes before us a recent investigation by Mr. Edward Strong. It is independent of Terman's work, but has been largely carried out in the light of that work and by similar careful methods.

The data were drawn from three age levels: a High School Group of 114 pairs of boys and girls of the average age of 16; a College Group of average age of 19, this group being superior to the other two in intelligence and education; and an Adult Group of husbands and wives with an average age of 38.

The inquiry covers a large number of points and the method of presenting the results (to be found in the "Journal of Social Psychology") is too technical to be explained here. But many interesting results are brought out, and even though some of these may be thought obvious it is well to have them demonstrated.

Science has dispelled the old prejudice that the intelligence of women is inferior to that of men. Its present task is to show how far that intelligence is exerted along the same lines.

General capacity may move in different directions; interests, which we may fairly regard as large natural and instinctive, may be quite distinct in the two sexes.

It may not be surprising that only 13 females, as against 55 males, like repairing electrical wiring, and only 19 males, as against 81 females, like decorating a room with flowers, while we might have guessed that females, to a very much greater extent than males, "prefer tall men to short."

It is not asserted that at all points the answers received are to be accepted without question. Thus it is often said that women worry more over mistakes and more often have their feelings hurt than men. "Possibly they do," Strong remarks, "but they do not think they do."

"Masculine interests are in mechanical and scientific activities, athletics (though women like tennis and long walks more than men), political and army occupations, selling activities and amusements like billiards sleight-of-hand, chess, etc."

"Feminine preferred interests are musical and artistic, literary, in people, in amusements like picnics, full dress affairs, pets, etc., in clerical work, in teaching and in social work."

Occupational Tastes

It is found to result that the more masculine professions are engineering, farming, chemistry, accounting, physics, dentistry, etc., and the more feminine occupations architecture, psychology, music, teaching, art, law journalism etc.

This does not, of course, mean that men can keep all to themselves the first group of occupations, or that women will be allowed to monopolise the second group

Moreover, a marked overlapping in occupational tastes and interests is brought clearly out: women overlap into the masculine group to a considerable extent, and to a still greater and even double degree men overlap into the feminine group; a few men are found further over the border than even the most masculine women. Men tend more to be feminine than women tend to be masculine.

It must, of course, be remembered that these tendencies might not hold good to the same extent in a social order which brought up the sexes together from childhood.

Viewing the whole investigation broadly, a perhaps unexpected conclusion may be reached.

The most pronounced age of masculinity is youth; men become more feminine with age. Highschool boys on all scales are more masculine than college men and distinctly more masculine than adult men

Curiously, there is the same movement in the other sex; highschool girls are more masculine, that is less feminine in interests, than college girls, and college girls less feminine than adult women.

We are reminded that youth is the period of enthusiastic energy and even of violence, and also the age of criminality. It would seem that the ideals of civilisation are those mainly embodied in the feminine constitution.

This is a conclusion which to me is of much interest. Many years ago I expressed the view (others may also have done so) that the infant is the leader of the race and that our racial progress is a progress in youthfulness.

I pointed to the significant fact that in shape and type the infant ape is much nearer to the adult man than is the adult ape. The ape is, as it were, moving towards an ideal which he is unable to reach But the adult human male develops nearer to the ape type than does the female

Youthfulness and feminisation may thus be regarded as the goal of the race. And now Strong's research seems to imply that even in the life of the individual the same tendency may be found in our own passage through life we aid in the development of the race.

I have said enough to show how instructive and suggestive such studies as these of Strong's are likely to prove.—"News Chronicle."

"BRITISH WOMEN ARE SNOBS"

Vienna's newspaper "Reichspost" dismisses as a "fairy tale the notion that the Austrian and German girls now flocking to England to enter domestic service are always happy in their new environment.

The writer tells girls that while they will get higher wages in England, they will find class distinctions worse in this age of "plaster democracy" than in the Victorian period

He mentions the case of an Englishwoman who knew nothing of the home environment or parents of the cook she had employed for 25 years

The attitude of the Englishwoman towards her domestic servants is held to show "how indifferent the English really are towards social reform." "The People."

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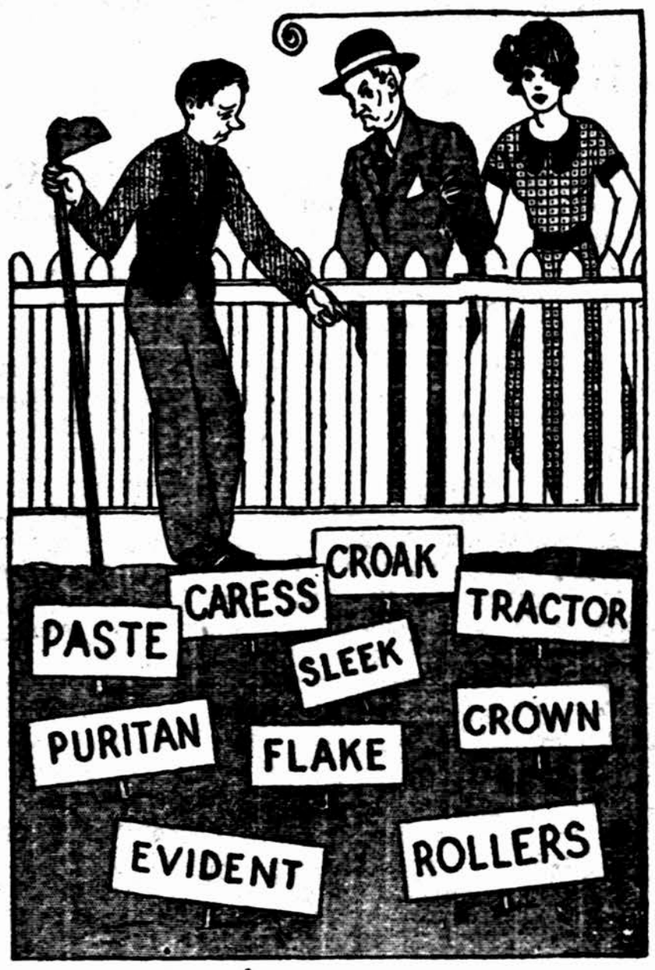
Don't go on seeking day after day and at great expense for a beautiful complexion, and envying those who have one. Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream just once and you will be rewarded beyond all expectations. You will find this cream penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Apply it night and morning and see how much smoother, softer and lovelier it will make your skin.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

The Foxy Gardener's Scrambled Vegetables

GEORGE JIX never forgot the time when he planted his garden with musk-melons and squashes came up. Neither did the neighbors, who never passed George's garden without making some facetious remarks. This year George took no chances. He planted a vegetable garden, but disguised the names on the signs, so that he, alone, could read them. Now if the wrong things come up, George will be the only one who knows about it.



When the neighbors viewed the signs on George's garden patch, they no longer laughed. Instead, they shook their heads sadly, convinced that George had gone completely out of his mind. Yet, George's signs are not so mysterious as they seem. What George did was to take the letters in the name of each vegetable and shift them about, adding an extra letter to make the result more confusing.

Next he took 10 pieces of cardboard and neatly lettered on each one the puzzle name of each of the vegetables planted in his garden. He then placed the signs as shown in the drawing.

Can you tell what are the names of the vegetables George has planted in his garden?

(For solution see page 48)

MRS. ROOSEVELT DECRIES EMOTIONAL JUDGING

Before anything can be done about the understanding between nations, said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on July 14 in a broadcast from New York "we must do something about the understanding between individuals. And that, I believe, is entirely a matter of education,' she added.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that men and women of one nation must learn more about the people of other nations before they can understand them.

"Emotional judgments are very dangerous," she said, "and where there is a lack of education there is very apt to be a great deal of emotional thinking."

Puzzle of the Four 4's

MORE and more, school-boards are recognizing the educational value of puzzles and are introducing posers into their curriculums. One of the leaders in this field of puzzlistic education is Phoebe Pedagog, teacher of the Blinkville district school. Last Friday, when she dismissed her class for the week, she held up four numeral fours for the class to see.

"I am not giving you any homework over the week-end," said Phoebe, "but I want you pupils to see if you can write down these four fours in eight different ways, so that they represent the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, respectively. You can make use of any mathematical signs you wish to, as long as you do not use any more or less than these four digits. All the pupils who bring in a correct solution, Monday morning, may have the week off. They already know more than I can teach them in a week."

Puzzle Pete was the only pupil who solved this puzzle. In the meantime can you form the eight numbers as required?

Hidden Animals

FIND the name of the animal which is concealed in each of the following sentences by joining two or more words or parts of words:

1. Man's lot, hard as it may be, is steadily becoming easier.
2. There are some who say that they abhor secrecy because it implies guilt.
3. During pioneer days calico was extensively used as a material for women's dresses.
4. An oasis is always a most welcome spot to travelers in the desert.
5. Owing to the floods, the shipment of goods came long after its scheduled arrival.
6. Betty and her pal, Ione, always spend their vacations together.
7. The vanishing ball, a magic trick of great mystery, was the feature of the conjurer's program.
8. Annabel and her sister are planning to give a May Day party.

(For solution see page 48)

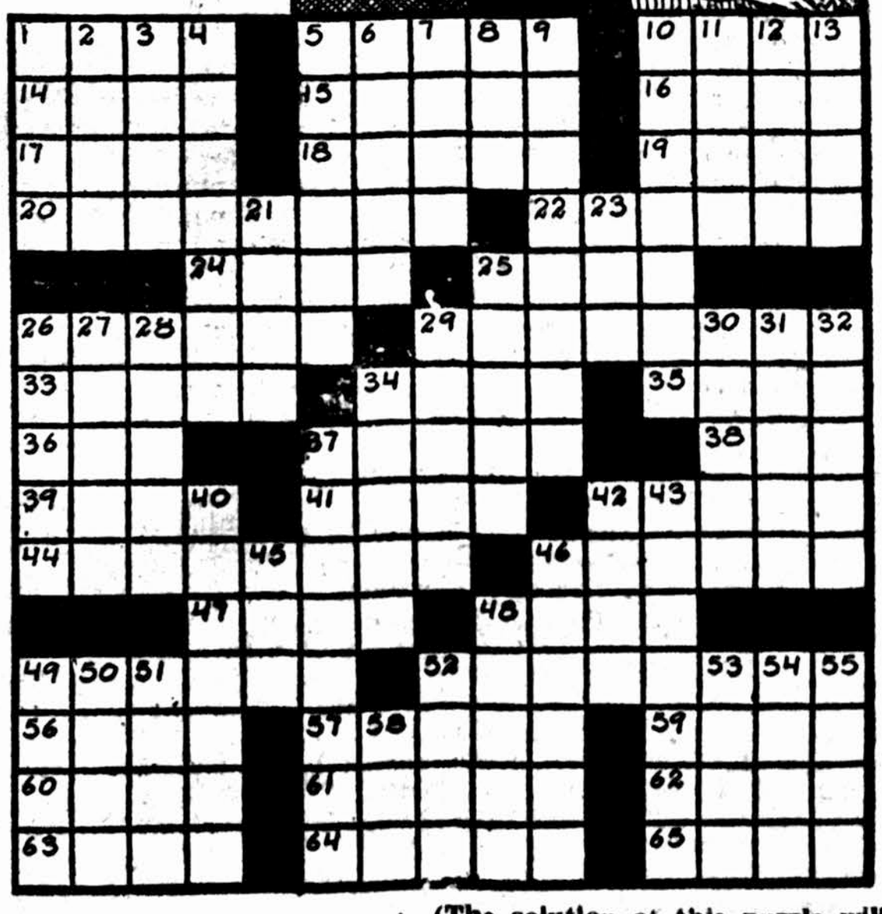
Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Fish.
5—Of sounder mind.
10—Caked sawdust used as fuel in Scotland.
14—Minute opening in the skin.
15—Nimble.
16—One of the Great Lakes.
17—Pertaining to a grandparent.
18—Speaks.
19—Mud suspended in water.
20—Comparative.
22—Attempts.
24—Ripped.
25—What English actor and manager died in 1917?
26—Stick fast.
29—Amused.
33—Actions.
34—Domesticated.
35—Volume.
36—Carpenter's tool.
37—European thrush.
38—Pointed and headed piece of metal used as a fastening.
39—Mild of temper.
41—Bitter.
42—Taunts.
44—Summary.
46—Cashbox.
47—Failed to keep.
48—Price.
49—Sheet of connective tissue covering.
52—What actress and senator's daughter starred in "Reflected Glory"?
56—Nurse in India.
57—In what country did the Manchu regime last until 1912?
59—Who was American ambassador to France, 1929-33?
60—God of the supreme Hindu triad.
61—Who was the sculptor of the famous statue, "The Thinker"?
62—French masculine name.
63—Migration.
64—Cast out.
65—Cut off at one stroke.

VERTICAL

1—Box scientifically.
2—Lifted.
3—Inland sea of Russia.
4—Informed against
5—Piece of ironic writing.
6—Plant of the amaryllis family.
7—What is the most celebrated Egyptian river?
8—Largest existing deer.
9—Extra supplies.
10—Last course of a meal.
11—Melody.
12—Plant.
13—Permits.
21—Craggy hills.
23—Seat of a bishop's authority.
25—Easily frightened.
26—Who was the second American president?
27—Who was the "Hero of Manila Bay"?
28—Feminine name.
29—Who wrote "Soldiers of Fortune"?
30—Antelopes of Africa.
31—Ejects.
32—Thick.
34—Implied, but not expressed.
37—Carnage.
40—What Russian admiral was commander of the Black Sea fleet in 1916?
42—Job.
43—Highest part of the back of the horse between the shoulder blades.
45—Hawaiian food.
46—Pertaining to the currency of the Philippine Islands.
48—Chief genus of the dog family.
49—Abstain from food.
50—Mohammedan noble.
51—Rescue.
52—Dwell.
53—Who is Great Britain's Foreign Secretary?
54—Vedic god of the altar fire.
55—Profound.
58—Swine.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

AMOS				DANTE					LANE					
RACE				AGORA					ALEC					
MITE				WE		ER			NOAH					
SLOGAN				EVE		CERO								
			BEY		DREDGE									
ODER			LOOS			ALDER								
PAR			ROSS			GROOVE								
IIT			DIKE		PITH				TIM					
NEROLI				GUSH					SAIL					
EDUCE			FACT			TENT								
			TYBALT			ERR								
SOHO			OFT		FLOATS									
LIAR			ON		RA		OPAL							
ISLE			NIGER			KINO								
MEED			ERODE			ESSE								

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

BIOCHEMIC MEDICINE
OUR MACHINE MADE
M.BHATTACHARYYA & CO
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
84.CLIVE STREET.CALCUTTA.

Puzzles and Pastimes

Oriental Ball Game

WITH the bathing beaches opening up, people, strolling along the board-walks are making the acquaintance of a new game, characterized by the barkers as "The Oriental Ball Game." The visitor is readily attracted to the huge case of glowing lights, which on closer inspection is seen to be made up of numbered balls of various colors.

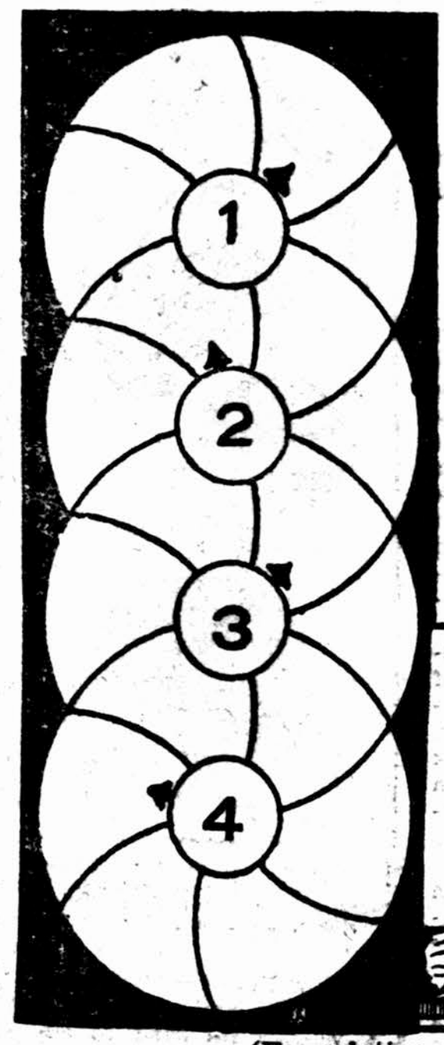
The rules of the game are simple enough. The player merely picks up one of the bulbs, which are loosely set in their sockets. The lights are so wired that, when one of the bulbs is removed, all the others on a line, either horizontally, vertically or diagonally, go out.

The player is permitted to take only lighted bulbs and he proceeds to pull out bulbs until the whole board is dark. Then he counts up the numbers on the bulbs he has selected and this sum is his score.

Anyone can play this game by using slips of paper to cover up the bulbs on the same lines as the numbers you select.

(For solution see page 48)

The Four Wheels of Words



EACH of the six spaces in each of the four interlocked wheels shown in the accompanying drawing is to be filled a letter placed in such an order as to spell the words suggested here:

1. A copious fall of numerous small objects. 2. A person who is distinguished for his estimable qualities. 3. A covering, as of hair for the head. 4. The place of one's business (plural).

Start at the space in each wheel indicated by an arrow and fill in letters clockwise.

When all the spaces are filled with the correct letters the four words interlock. Reading downwards, the nine letters in the right half of the wheels spell the name of a system of phonetical writing.

(For solution see page 48)

MYSTERIOUS MULTIPLICATION

GET your pencil and paper and see how quickly you can solve this little problem in mysterious multiplication.

Write down the number 11,-112,222 and then try to rearrange the eight digits of this number in such a way that they will form another number which, when multiplied by a certain number, will produce the number 60,606,-060, as indicated in the problem shown in the drawing above.

(For solution see page 48)

JAPANESE BUDDHISTS WILL BACK UP WAR

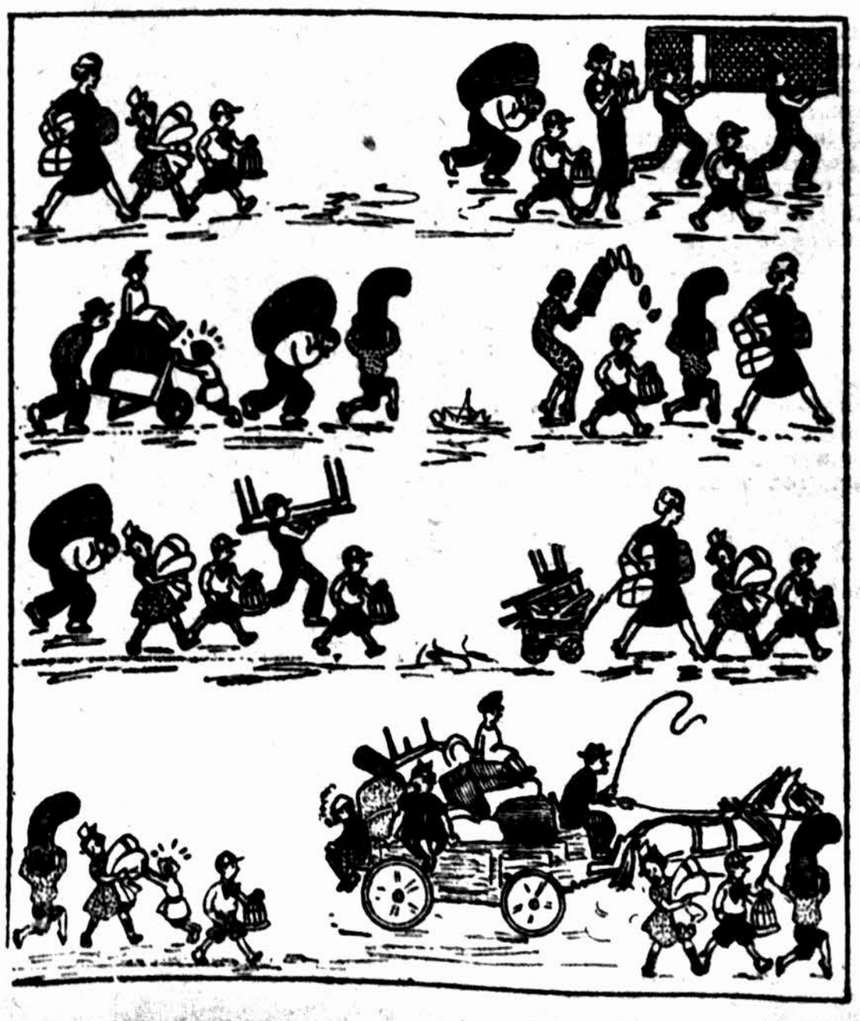
Ten million followers of the powerful Nishi Honganji sect throughout Japan were asked by the Rev Mr Koshi Chiba chairman of the organization's executive committee, to support the Government in the current crisis.

The leaders of the sect also decided to dispatch preachers to Manchoukuo and North China, to comfort Japanese troops.

CRYPTOGRAM of the MOVERS

MAY DAY each year sees hundreds of thousands of families changing their places of abode. The various scenes shown in the accompanying drawing are familiar to all those who have gone through the throes of moving and reminds them of a popular adage which is expressed in pictorial form.

Each figure in the drawings stands for a letter and each group represents a word. The words, in turn, which are placed in a trick arrangement, form the familiar maxim concealed in the cryptogram.



(For solution see page 48)

READING FOR THE MASSES

The dime novel, reflecting a much wider range of attitudes and ideas than the ballad and the folk song, is the nearest thing we have had in this country to what is now so much discussed, a true "proletarian" literature that is a literature written for the great masses of people and actually read by them. Merle Curti in the "Summer Yale Review."

STOP USING ½ WAY TOOTHPASTES

..they do only ½ the job

A toothpaste that merely cleans the teeth does only half the job. Gums, too, must be cared for—must be kept free from infection. And FORHAN'S is the toothpaste that does both those jobs.

Notice the improvement when you start using Forhan's. See how brilliantly white your teeth become. And how much more firm and healthy your gums look and feel. A special ingredient, Dr. Forhan's famous Astringent, used in no other toothpaste, assures this double protection. Start using Forhan's today!

Forhan's

FOR BOTH JOBS

Cleans Teeth · Saves Gums

The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS

Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

Write for free sample to Muller Maclean and Co., Inc., 187 Churchgate Street BOMBAY

OUR BRAINS GROW BIGGER —AND BETTER

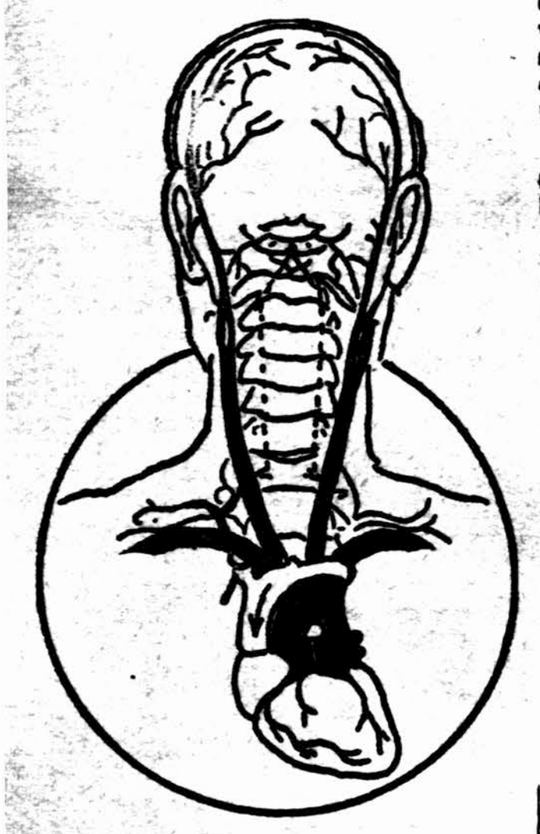
"Not Yet a Finished Product" Scientists' Verdict After Long Study

Interesting Comparison Between the Sizes of the Brains and the Sizes of the Faces of a Fish, a Horse, an Ape and a Man.

NOT only medical and scientific experts but laymen as well will be interested in the recent announcement by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., that our heads and the brains that are in them are growing bigger and bigger as the years roll on—and that with bigger heads to accommodate bigger brains, our brains are better, too.

Dr. Hrdlicka arrived at his conclusions through measuring the heads of living members of the National Academy of Sciences. His investigation, for purposes of comparison, also took in the heads of "old Americans," with at least three generations of American ancestry in their blood. Up to 50 or 60 years of age, he found, the heads of men and women are increasing in length and breadth and are proportionately larger than the skulls of persons who lived one or two centuries ago.

Dr. Frederick Tilney, professor of neurology and neuro-anatomy at the Columbia University School of Medicine, New York City, supports Dr. Hrdlicka by declaring that a dome-like forehead to accommodate a huge brain, developed in response to modern civilization's increasingly complex demands, may be the next step in human evolution.



Diagrammatic Cross-Section of the Human Head, from the Front, Showing the Relationship Between Neck Vertebrae and Arteries Which Carry Blood to the Brain.

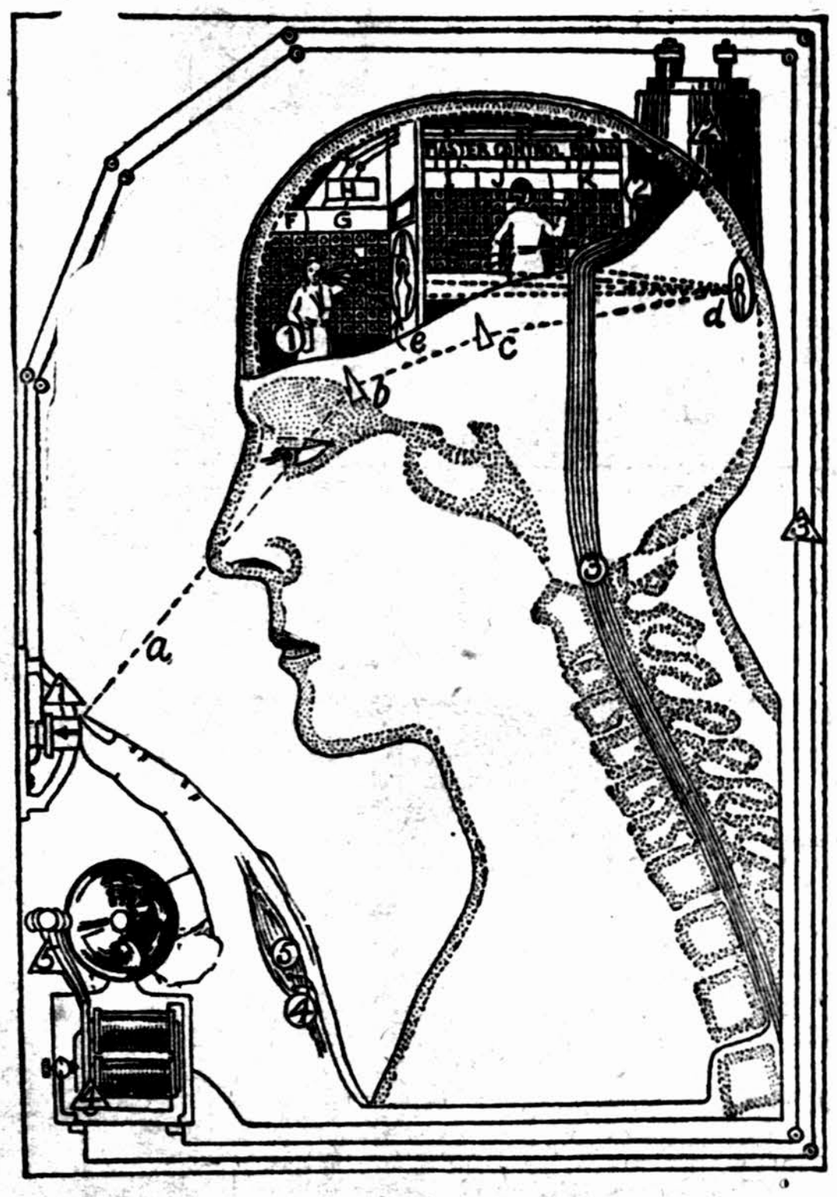
The human brain is not yet a finished product, according to Dr. Tilney, who points out that the brain of today simply represents millions of years of groping progress from the first rudimentary brains of fish through the successive stages of amphibian, reptilian, bestial, arboreal and finally erect life.

"Since his earliest beginnings, man has grown in humanity as his brain has expanded and his forehead has risen above his eyes," says Dr. Tilney. "Such a conclusion seems irresistible when placed side by side with the brain-casts of the ape-man of Java, the dawn-man of Piltdown, the Rhodesian, the Neanderthal and the Modern, which demonstrate his steady brain expansion.

"The brain area in which the greatest development has occurred is the frontal lobe. Its progressive growth since the frontal lobe made its first appearance gives an accurate impression of the manner in which the brain has responded to the increasing demands made upon it. There are no indications that these demands will decrease in their urgency as time goes on.

"This fact seems to point in a hopeful direction. It seems equally certain that upon the average only a relatively small fraction of the human brain is at present utilized to the most effective advantages in the interest of humanity. This condition would seem to mean that the power is in our own hands to bring into play much more of

(Continued on page 47)



ELECTRICAL OPERATION OF THE HUMAN BRAIN

An Impulse Presses the Button (1), Which Closes the Connection at (2), and the Electric Current Then Is Transmitted Through (3) to the Mechanism (4), Which Controls the Required Action (5). The Accompanying Dotted Lines Indicate How the Brain Transmits Required Wave Impulses Through the Medium of a Switchboard to Sight (a) Through the Background of the Eye (b) and "Bump of Knowledge" (c). The Seat of Knowledge, Represented at (d), Receives, Develops and Transmits Impulses from the Switchboard (e). At the Switchboard, Arranged Like a Telephone Exchange, Impulses Are Transmitted as Required to the Glands (F), the Muscles (G), the Mind (H), and Also to the Head (I), the Legs (J) and the Arms (K). The Numbers in Circles Represent the Mechanism of the Human Brain, and the Numbers in Triangles Represent the Very Similar Mechanism of an Electric Alarm Bell

SHAKEN CEMENT

THE Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture has been laying concrete sidewalks by the vibration method at Arlington, Va. The vibrators work on somewhat the same principle as those used in giving beauty treatments. Vibrating the concrete as it is laid increases its strength about 10 per cent.

Safety First for Bees

DR. F. K. BOETTCHER, Berlin scientist, has announced the discovery that certain chemical substances employed to combat vegetable and animal parasites on plants are harmful to any bees that happen to rest on plants so treated. Writing in "Angewandte Chemie" (Applied Chemistry) he warns against the use of arsenic compounds because of their deadly effect on honey bees. Nicotine pyrethrum and derris are suggested, as these substances do not harm the bees to any great extent; or at least, do not kill them wholesale. Copper solutions are not considered dangerous for bees while *ferro-vitriol* and sulphate of lime scare bees away from plants.

MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

A NEW method of aging brandy within six days by treating it with minutely powdered silver has been reported to the American Chemical Society. The brandy is passed through an ionic silver sterilizer, thereby attaining "a flavor of rather smooth, delicate character," according to the inventors, B. A. Beavens, H. E. Goresline and E. K. Nelson, of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, at Washington, D. C.

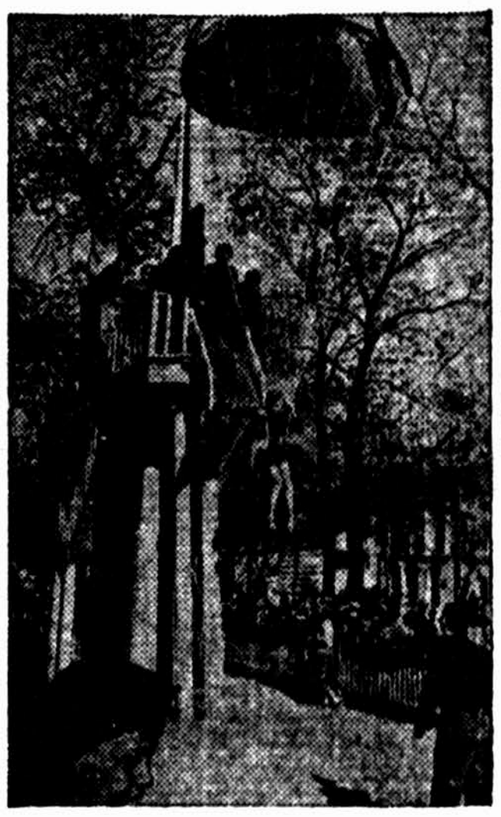
SOVIET Russia is going into the "dollar watch" industry. A factory is being constructed at Samara, on the Volga, where 10,000 workers will be employed in the manufacture of cheap watches and alarm clocks. Thirty Swiss watchmakers from Le Locle and La Chaux de Fonds, the main watch and clock making centers in the canton of Neuchatel, have reached Samara as the advance guard of a selected body of watchmakers who are to superintend the production of Russia's dollar watches.

THE old garden spade is taking on a new form. The new spade will be known as a leveling spade and must not be confused with the spade fork. It has a blade ending in three sharp prongs with which even the hardest ground can be penetrated.

Insulin Aids Diabetics

THE use of a new type of insulin, known as protamine, has made it possible for all diabetics to lead a normal life, according to Mary Jane Henderson, therapeutic dietitian at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City. The new insulin, developed in Denmark out of a compound consisting of insulin and a substance extracted from the sperm of rainbow trot, acts as a protective agent over a much longer period of time than other types of insulin.

Toy Parachute for Kids



EVEN the children in Russia are now being taught how to use a parachute. Here is a photograph of the newest attraction built in the children's park at Moscow. It is a parachute tower. There is always an instructor on duty who prepares the little parachutists for the jump.

Juggles Millions of Volts

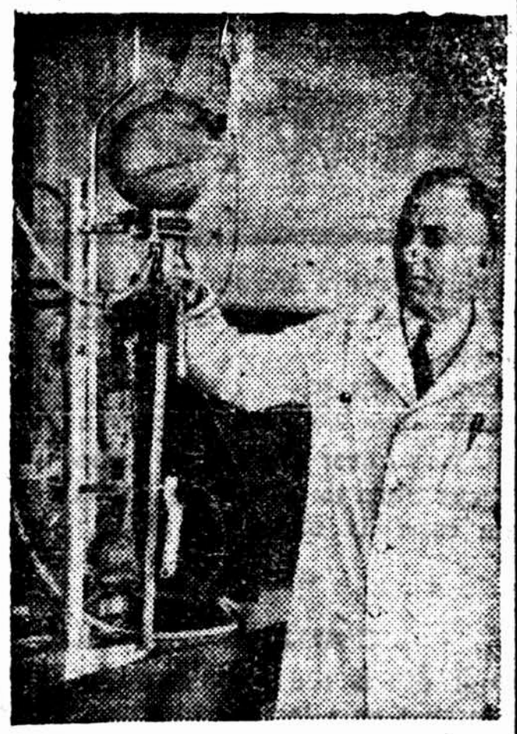
PLAYING with 1,500,000 volts of leaping electricity, Kenneth Strickfadden, the noted electrical wizard, is shown here demonstrating, at Los Angeles, Cal., how he handles them. As a plaything, this enormous voltage is not recommended for popular use, because the handling of it requires the utmost caution.

(Continued from page 46)

brain's potential energy than have yet developed. In addition these considerations, the human cerebrum may still be looked on as in its early youth. By most us it is regarded as a finished oduct, but its long prehistoric cord, as we know it, does not pport this view.

"This long record makes it appear likely that the brain of modern man is only some intermediate stage in the ultimate development of the master organ of life; and furthermore, all the evidence which is available from the long primate and mammalian history of the brain conveys the strong impression that the evolutionary process has not come to an end, with modern man as its culminating phase."

Miss Margaret Folts, University of Rochester Student, Aids in the Testing of the New Brain-Wave Recorder Devised by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Head of the University's Department of Psychology, Which Amplifies a Million-Fold the Minute Electrical Currents Generated in the Brain Cells of the Living Human Subject and Records Them on a Moving Photographic Film.



Dr. W. E. Chamberlain, Professor of Radiology and Roentgenology, Temple University, Demonstrating the Mechanism of the Remarkable New Glass Brain Which He and Dr. Temple Fay, Head of the Department of Neurology, Have Perfected. The Glass Brain Has Been Described as a Mechanism That Makes Plain the Functioning of the Human Brain.

But bigger heads and bigger brains are not a sure guarantee of better brains, according to Prof. Donald A. Laird, director of the psychological laboratory at Colgate University. He points out that education and intelligence are not the same thing and that one may have a high degree of intelligence and practically no education. Brains help us to acquire education, but only when, and if, we use them.

Just what it is that gives one man the fire of genius and another just ordinary intelligence is a question for which science has long sought the answer. What is the essential difference between the brain of a genius and the brain of the average individual? Is it a matter of cranial bumps? Of convolutions? Of brain fissures? Of brain capacity? Of the actual size of the brain? Of brain weight?

Prof. Henry A. Donaldson, of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia, is of the opinion that in this line of investigation scientists are nearer an answer to these questions than they have ever been.

"Broadly speaking," says Professor Donaldson, "the driving power behind the brain is blood. The brain, like a muscle, works better with an ample supply of blood. So, at last, we have a partial reason why one brain functions better than another."

First of the Motor Bikes

AN odd-looking forerunner of the modern motor bicycle is this steam bike built in 1885 and belonging to L. D. Copeland, of Philadelphia, Pa. It was not a success because cyclists in those days were heavily fined if they rode on such vehicles unless a "guard" rode or walked fifty feet ahead, waving a danger flag.

TONAL SPEED

DR. OWEN PERRINE, New York sound-wave expert, has been conducting a series of experiments with the human voice. He has found that "S" and "F" are the weakest sounds in the English language; "O" is the strongest. Ordinary voice waves travel 1,000 feet a second in the open and 186,000 miles a second in radio broadcasts.

New Grafting Ideas

HORTICULTURISTS in the Department of Agriculture at Washington have been making an intensive study of grafting and budding of fruit trees and have gone back 2,000 years with the result that the newest formula is to graft at the bottom instead of the top for the best results. Instead of grafting top portions that bear fruit, the new experiments are aimed at developing stronger stocks and roots.

CONQUEST OF MOUNT EVEREST

(Continued from page 1)

ber of the Indian Civil Service, who practised mountaineering in the Central Himalayas in Almora district, where he was a Deputy Commissioner for 5 years, started from England on January 20, 1933 and left Darjeeling on March 3. His party consisted of 14 veteran British climbers, some of them of Indian Service and 90 Sherpa and Bhutia servants. The party was composed of Ruttledge (Leader), Smyth, Boustead, Birnie Crawford, Wyn Harris, Longland, Brocklebank, Shebbeare, Shipton, Green, McLean, Wood-Johnson, and Wager.

The fifth party left for Everest in March 1936, under the leadership of Ruttledge, the leader of 1933. Though, the official account of the part's achievement has not been published, it can be maintained from the Press reports that they were not so successful as they were in 1933. The sixth attempt is probably expected in summer 1938. I would, therefore, confine my article mainly to the activities of the party of 1933, which practically reached near the summit with no tragedy and calamity.

WITH BLESSINGS OF MONKS.

The 1933 party left Darjeeling on March 3, and March 8, in two groups and after crossing the Tista valley reached Kalimpong. From Kalimpong, the next halting station was Pedong situated on the frontier of British India and Sikkim, where their Passes were scrutinised. The environment changed in plant life as well as in habitation. To reach Gangtok, one more halting station called Pakhyaong was to be passed over on the way. Gangtok is the capital of Sikkim with British Residency, where they secured Passports for entering Tibet from the Tibetan Government with official seal. From Gangtok, the next station on the route they followed was Karponang, 10 miles off, at a height of 9,500 ft. The variation in atmosphric pressure was evinced by the fact that kerosine and petrol tins had to be opened, for fear of leakage. The character of the country changed at each stage, forests giving way to slopes and grass land. Next stage Tsomgo (12,500) was surrounded by snow. Next day they crossed Natu La (14,300). On March 18, they crossed Natu La forming boundary line between Tibet and Sikkim and reached Chumbitang the same day a station 5 miles ahead. Next-day en route they visited the Khajuk monastry to obtain blessings of the monk. At Pipitang, they were asked by a bland, person to interview the Dipon, the Tibetan Trade Agent, where they assured him of their objectives and identity. Further on, they reached Yatung, where there is an Indian infantry to look after and protect Indian trade interest. They enjoyed the day nicely and held a Polo match, three-a-side game, on ponies of the expedition, with hockey sticks. On March 21, they crossed the plain of Lingmatam and reached Gausta (12,500). Both parties for the first time assembled here.

From Gausta, the real Tibet begins. The scenery, outlook and appearance, all at once change and take shape of an ethereal vision. Next stage on their way was Phari-Dzong, the headquarters of Phari district. Here they also enjoyed the hospitality of the British Trade Agent, who was on his way to Ghyntese. On March 25, they left Phari, crossed Tang La (15,200) and encamped at a place called Shabra-Shubra, just below at the foot of Chamo-Lhari (23,997) The temperature, here, during night was 36 degree F. The main road for Lhassa had to be left here and they turned towards West. The rigours of the Western wind touched the bones of the members of the party and so they hastened to the next stage, after covering a distance of 20 miles, called Lunge Bur, opposite to Pauhunhari (23,180). En route they crossed two notable Passes, Donke-La and Change-La, each above 17,000ft, and attained Limbu. For Tatsang, 10 miles ahead, they started in a perfect weather. The locality maintains a nunnery mostly on the income derived from the offerings of the Yak-drivers and passers-by, who exhibited a keen interest on their arrival.

On March 29, they reached Kampa-Dzong, the headquarters of the Kampa district, after a memorable walk. The Dzongpen was away at Lhassa. His Nyapala, the representative, received them and arranged for their transport. They halted here for four days and by the time visited Dzong (fort) and Dr. Kellas' grave. The view of the great Sikkimese peaks Pauhanri, Kangchanju and Chomiomo, each above 23,000 ft. all remained towards south-east to their way.

On April 2, they left Kampa and after covering a distance of about 18 miles occupied Tengkye Dzong, half way between Darjeeling and Everest base-camp, leaving Lingga, on the way. The Dzongpen of Tengkye-Dzong was a perfect boulevardier who entertained them open-heartedly and arranged for the transport of their remaining journey.

EIGHTH WONDER.

On April 5, they crossed Bahman Dopte La and took shelter at Khenga. But due to dust-storrm, they soon shifted next morning to Dochan. On April 7, they crossed Chiblung-chu river and camped at Jikyop. The next two stages Trangso Chumbab and Kiyoshong were long and trying for both men and animals, lastly they reached at Shekhar-Dzong, an enchanting place, which is termed, according to Everest party, eighth wonder of the world.

From Shekhar they abruptly turned towards south and forced through the Phung-chu, crossed the plateau and ascended Pangle (17,000) and reached Tashidzom. On April 15, they marched up the wide-valley and covered Cho-Dzong, the next halt. On April 16, they reached Rongbuk monastry, 14 miles, which is the last notable stage on Everest journey, situated at a level of 16,000 ft. above. It is the home of 300 monks. The party secured blessings of the head-priest and presented their humble offerings and oblations. The summit of Everest was only 16 miles away from them and as soon as mist cleared it made its majestic appearance. On April 17, the party reached at the base-camp, 4 miles off, and completed their initial journey. The summit of Everest was now 12 miles away towards south to be covered up through a sloped and uneven path in a height of about 13,000 ft. above the base-camp, which levels 16,000 ft. above sea level, in 8 stages and camps. An ambitious and hazarduous climbing!

(To be Continued on Next Sunday)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Hotel clerk (to guest from the country): "Of course, you'll want running water in your room?"

Guest: "Why? Do I look like a trout?"

* * *

A famous artist invited a humorist to his studio to see a painting he was just finishing.

The humorist examined the canvas for some time in silence, then said, "I'd do away with that cloud if I were you," and extended his hand carelessly towards one corner of the picture, as though to smudge out a cloud effect.

The artist cried out nervously, "Gad, sir, be careful, don't you see the paint is still wet?"

'Oh, that doesn't matter," said the other: "I've got my gloves on."

"I have always known when my husband has won any money on the dogs."

"How is that?"

"Well when he loses he throws his trousers over the foot of the bed, but when he wins he puts them carefully under his pillow."

* * *

HOWLERS

Contralto is the low sort of music that only ladies can sing.

Dust is mud with the juice squeezed out.

A republic is a country where no one can do anything in private.

Matrimony is a place where souls suffer for a time on account of their sins.

Tarzan is a short name for the American flag. Its full name is Tarzan Stripes.

If the Fourth Bridge collapsed they would build a fifth.

Lady Godiva was a jocky and Joan of Arc was given this title because, after taking Orleans, she was married to Noah.

Shavians were a Russian race with a Spartan sense of humour.

The weary father was marching up and down at midnight with a wailing infant in his arms, when there came a knock at the door. It was the tenant from below, carrying a pair of new shoes.

"I say, old man," he said, "while you're about it, you might break these in for me."

* * *

A man in evening clothes entered Hyde Park early one morning, followed by two pink elephants, ten blue cats, a lavender giraffe, and forty spotted mice.

When he noticed his motely troupe he tried to wave them away, but they continued to trot along behind him.

He paused several times, looked back and cried, "Shoo, all of you." But in vain! The fantastic company crowded in his wake, jostling each other and treading on his heels.

At last the man stopped dead, faced them, and said in a loud, fierce voice: "Now, then, all of you.....get this—if you don't leave me alone I'll take two aspirins and make you all disappear!"

"Bring in the oysters I told you to open," said the head of the household, growing impatient.

"There they are," replied the new maid, proudly. "It took me a long time to clean them, but I've done it at last, and thrown all the insides away."

* * *

The tramp tapped on the back door and asked for something to eat. The woman replied that she would feed him if he would earn the meal by clearing out the gutter.

The tramp agreed, and when he had eaten his way through several sandwiches, she came out with a reliable-looking hoe.

"You needn't have gone to that rouble, madam," said the weary one; "I never use a hoe in clearing out a gutter."

"Never use a hoe?" said the woman. "What do you use, then, a shovel?"

"No, madam," replied the tramp, starting for the gate. "My method is to pray for rain."

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Number Medley: The 19 numbers are written in six horizontal rows of circles, reading from left to right as follows: First row—4, 11 and 15, Second row—6. 16 and 8. Third row—25, 20, 3, 7, and 5, Fourth row—,9, 2 and 13. Fifth row—27 and 18. Sixth row—1. 25 and 10.

Oriental Ball Game: A score of 36 can be made by selecting the six balls numbered six.

Cryptogram: The proverb is: The wearer knows best where the shoe pinches. (The words read from right to left).

Charade: The missing words in their order of use are: Hat, Red, Hatred.

Scrambled Vegetables: (Peas (paste) Cress (cress). Okra (croak). Carrot (tractor). Leek (sleek). Turnip (Puritan). Kale (flake). Corn (crown). Endive (evident Sorrel (rollers).

Missing Numbers: The two numbers that meet the conditions of the puzzle are 357 and 753.

Word Wheels: The words are: 1. Shower. 2. Worthy. 3. Thatch. 4. Stands. The hidden word is shorthand.

Multiplication: The digits of the number 11,112,222 are transposed to form the number 12,121,-212, which is multiplied by five to give the result 60,606,060.

Riddle Box: 1. Dogfish and catfish. 2. The iris. 3. The kite. 4. Because the bee (B) comes after it.

Word Square: The four horizontal rows of four squares each, reading from left to right, are filled with the letters that spell the following words: 1. Jack. 2. Ajar. 3. Cadi. 4. Kris.

Hidden Animals: 1. Sloth. 2. Horse 3. Cow. 4. Anoa. 5. Camel 6 Lion. 7. Llama. 8. Eland.

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Our Humorist At Large

"I call this sponging on his friends—he is always forgetting his parachute."

"I have just invented a machine that detects lies."
"Nothing new in that. I married one twenty years ago."

"I shot him in defence of your honour, my honour."

"What does your husband do when he loses 'is glasses, Mrs. Murphy?"
" 'E drinks out of the bottle, dearie."

Victim to Tailor: "And you maintain that these trousers fit me well?"

Medium (ex-barman): "No more spirits to-night. It's past closing time."

"Twilight."

(By R. P. Kamat, Sculptor).

Syt. R. P. Kamat who has won fame and distinction as the first Indian to earn the Gold Medal from the Royal Academy, London, gave recently a lecture, under the auspices of the Universal Arts League, on the subject of "Indian Art And Sculpture." The "Twilight" was one of his own compositions to illustrate his theme. He said that the sculptors of ancient India had left wide open the door for new conquests by creative artists of the present and coming generations. They of the present had not, he remarked, to imitate but assimilate the past traditions. The vigorous composition of "Twilight" by the sculptor is convincing evidence.

While ships of three nations were conducting the greatest search in maritime history for her famous daughter, Mrs. Amy O. Earhart, mother of Amelia Earhart, was anxiously awaiting news from the searchers. She is here pictured at the Radio in the home of the lost aviatrix.

Aerial view over New York City showing the British Imperial Airways flying boat "Caledonia" soaring over the skyscrapers on July 9 at the end of its survey flight from England.

17-year-old Fraulein Maria Hubner, daughter of a Vienna hotel proprietor, whose engagement to Tewfik Nessim Pasha, former Prime Minister of Egypt, was announced recently. The 64-year-old statesman fell in love with the Fraulein when he met her while she was acting in her capacity as receptionist in her father's hotel.

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REGD. NO. B 1065

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OUR POULTRY PROPAGANDA

Our Propaganda Scheme for Poultry for the current year will close on 30th September, 1937, and till then we will keep on selling our Poultry Calendars for 1937 or the numbered Poultry Photographs (as long as they are available) at six annas for each copy or five for Rs. 1-8 and 12 copies ordered at a time will be sent POST FREE for Rs. 3. Send your pre-paid orders immediately. No orders will be executed by V.P.P.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.